

# AMERICAN FRUITS

For the Nursery Trade and Allied Interests

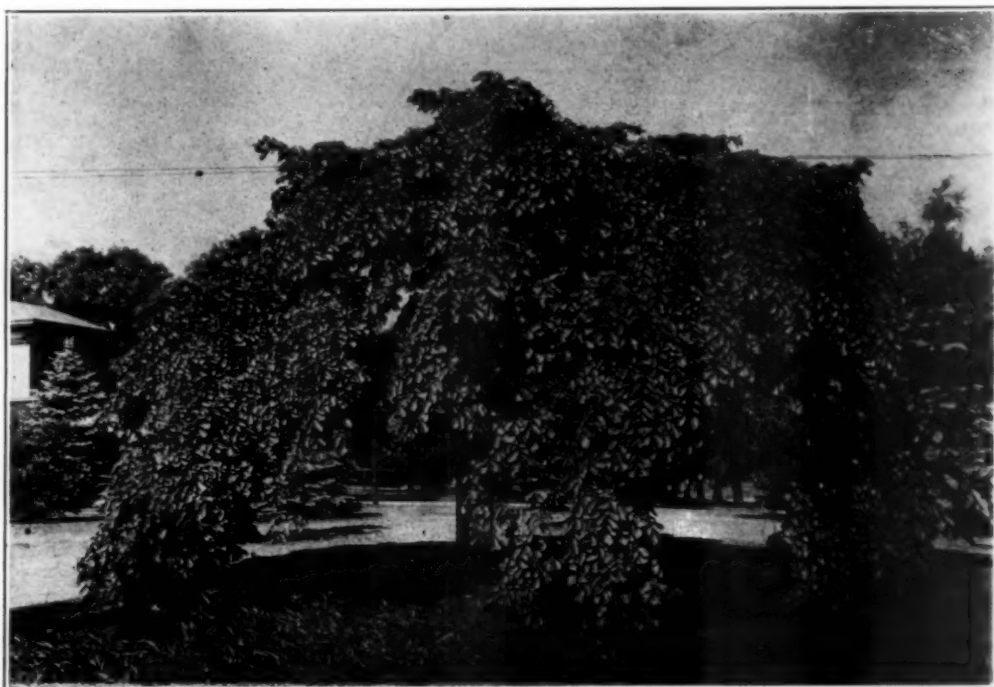
Vol. VII

JULY 1907

No. 4

## PAINESVILLE NURSERIES

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HEALTHY,  
WELL-GROWN TREES  
PURITY OF VARIETY  
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We grow all kinds and varieties suitable for this  
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APPLE	ORNAMENTAL TREES
PEAR	and SHRUBS
PLUM	ROSES
CHERRY	CLEMATIS and
PEACH	GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS

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Correspondence solicited.

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*The Geneva Nursery*

600 Castle St. GENEVA, N. Y.

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Fruit and Ornamental.

**Shrubs**

**Evergreens**

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**Hardy Plants**

All the Best and Hardest Varieties.  
Largest and most varied Collections in  
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SPIREA THUNBERGII

BIOTA AUREA NANA	CEDRUS DEODARA
LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS	
JUNIPERS	RETINOSPORAS

ORANGES, LEMONS and OTHER CITRUS FRUIT

300,000 PALMS
KENTIAS
LATANIAS
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FIELD GROWN ROSES (Own Roots and Budded)

No Scale and Everything Healthy and Well Grown

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*FRUITLAND NURSERIES*

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Over 450 Acres in Nursery

AUGUSTA, GA.

## CLEMATIS

Our leading specialty; they are fine, healthy, acclimated, field-grown plants, two years old; they are better than the Holland-grown and cost less; the fact that we are now the largest Clematis-growers in the world, putting on the market annually over two hundred thousand Panicalata and large-flowering Clematis, is an indication that our plants and prices are about right.

We grow ROSES, too, on own-roots and budded; AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII—100,000 of 'em this year, and have another fine block of those "J. & P." TREE HYDRANGEAS coming on.

Those wanting to buy now at profit-saving prices should write us; for early orders, we are offering inducements that are worth while; last year's early buyers saved something on Clematis and Tree Hydrangeas. Better write us now.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.**

Wholesale Nurserymen

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We furnish and pack for dealers.

We also grow June Budded Peach, Elberta, Carman, Belle of Georgia, Benford's late Salway, Etc.

We offer Apple and Peach for Shipment in car lots. We can do you good. Write us.

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HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES  
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

We offer for Fall of 1907 and Spring of 1908,  
PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, ROSES  
PECANS, JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, FIGS and  
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFOLIA in large quantities as usual.

*Some Figures*—It is estimated that there are imported  
into the United States annually 5,000,000 pear seedlings  
and 10,000,000 Mahaleb seedlings. Of these we plant  
one-fiftieth of the Mahalebs and one-tenth of the pears.

SEE OUR PRICE LIST FOR PARTICULARS

WORLD'S FAIR—We were awarded a Grand Prize and a Gold Medal on our  
exhibits at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

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for Early Orders of the  
following Seedlings:

Black Locust, Maples, Ash, Tulip Poplars, Pin Oak, Red Oak,  
Burr Oak, White Swamp Oak, Persimmons, Witch Hazel, Calycanthus,  
Sycamores, Ailanthus, Red Bud, Butternuts, American Elm and  
a number of other seedlings.

Herbaceous Plants, and a number of other varieties of choice trees  
and shrubs.

Seeds of Black Locust, Catalpa Speciosa, Norway Maple, etc.

If Interested Send Want List for Special Prices

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We are pleased to announce that we will have our usual  
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While we grow Cherry in larger quantities than any other  
Stock, we also have a very complete line of the following:

Apple, Standard Pear, Plum, Peach, Roses, and  
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CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY

## CHARLES M. PETERS

Formerly of W. M. Peters' Sons,

## Grape Vines a Specialty

My soil I find specially adapted to making plenty of fibrous roots and plenty  
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**CHARLES M. PETERS,**

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Long Distance Phone and Telegraph, Snow Hill, Md.

## Fairmount Nurseries

Are now booking orders for fall delivery. We offer the  
usual big assortment, and of the usual high standard  
of excellence. We solicit your early orders for:

**APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH, PEAR,  
PLUM, QUINCE, ORNAMENTAL** TREES,  
SHRUBS,  
VINES

A fine lot of shapely evergreens. Taken up with balls of  
earth if desired.

**The Geo. Peters Nursery Company**  
TROY, OHIO

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**Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals**

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings grown for  
the American trade.

Pear and Crab Apple Seeds.

Most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs.

Dutch bulbs—Gladioli.

Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

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On their own roots. Our great specialty. We  
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Field plants of Philadelphia and Crimson  
Ramblers of all sizes. Also strong 2 and 3 year  
plants of Dorothy Perkins, Ruby Queen,  
May Queen, Farquar, New Century, Sir Thomas Lipton.

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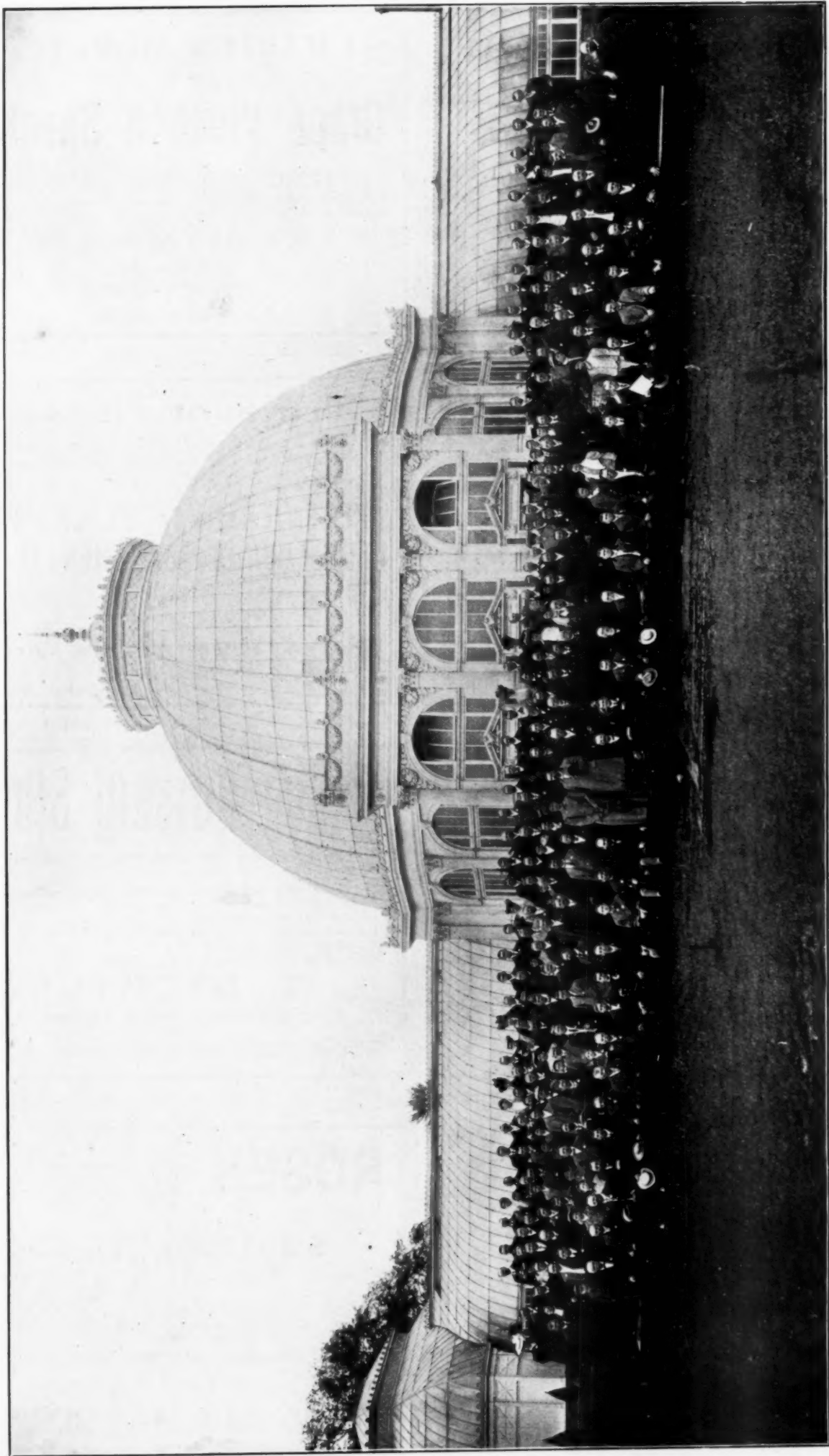
**Viburnum Plicatum** (Japan Snowball), **Hydrangea Pan.**  
**Grand.** 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 feet.  
**SPIREAS**, Van Houtte, Anthony Waterer, Froeli and Blue.  
**ALTHEAS**, Double White, Purple, Red and Variegated Flower.  
**Weigelia**, Rosea, Floribunda, Candida.  
**Honeysuckles**, Heckrotti, the improved Belgian. Very fine.  
**Berberis Thunbergii**, all sizes up to 3 feet.

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MEMBERS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BELLE ISLE PARK, DETROIT, MICH., JUNE 13, 1907



# American Fruits

## Chief International Journal of the Nursery Trade

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Vol. VII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1907

No. 4

### APPLE CROWN-GALL

**And Hairy-Root—Means of Prevention Discussed by Government Expert—Particular Reference to Forms Commonly Met By Nurserymen—Suggestions to Growers of Nursery Stock.**

DR. GEO. G. HEDGCOCK, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

In considering the subject the forms of crown-gall and hairy-root will be noted before giving suggestions for their prevention. The apple crown-gall is of two more or less distinct types, the soft and the hard forms. Both are soft at their inception, but differ in texture when mature and in the frequent rotting away and renewal of the soft type. The soft type is destitute of roots or shoots on the surface and from the interior. The hard type may be without (simple) or with (involved) apparently healthy shoots or roots springing from the interior of the gall.

The hairy-root disease is of three forms. The simple form, common on seedlings, which consists of numerous fine roots springing thickly at right angles from a shortened tap-root. This form is not usually accompanied by galls. There are two involved forms of hairy-root found chiefly on nursery stock and orchard trees. The first and common form, which is here designated for convenience as the woolly-knot, is found both on the crown, and on the trunk and limbs of apple trees. On the crown there sometimes appears a callus-like excrescence from which there is thrust out a mass of more or less fleshy roots, which are often fasciated at first, and which grow out in a matted mass from the side of the crown. Such masses are usually thrown out from the scion portion of a grafted tree, rarely from the seedling-root portion. Above the ground the disease occurs in the form of warty knots, which have a smooth surface when young, but later become warty beneath the bark, which is cast off from the surface of the knot. Such knots when placed beneath the soil, throw out masses of roots identical with the subterranean form. A second involved form, which I call broom-root, occurs as a broom-like mass of roots from the end of a root, and often turn upward towards the surface of the earth, contrary to the usual direction of roots. This form does not spring from a swelling or knot. It is more common on dry, loose upland soils.

### CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT

A study of these forms has led to the following conclusions. Soft crown-gall is rare, and may be related to the gall of the stone-fruits. It may be slightly contagious. Hard crown-gall is related to callus formation, of which it is probably a pathological form. It is favored by stiff, heavy soils. The hairy-root is a very peculiar disease, if it can be called one, with some physiological phenomena which separates it from true diseases. Cuttings from hairy-root seedlings root very much more

readily and much better than from healthy ones. It is often easy to grow trees from such cuttings, but almost impossible to grow them from normal cuttings.

The following suggestions are made to nurserymen, along the line of nursery methods, based on numerous experiments involving 100,000 trees grown from root-grafts in the nursery. Budding apple trees is suggested as a means of getting rid of a large amount of the hairy-root disease in all its forms. Care should be taken to select buds from trees free from the disease. Seedlings should be carefully sorted and all rough, warty, hairy or tufted seedlings rejected as unsafe for use. No. 1 unbranched seedlings are the best and most profitable to use. In root-grafting the crown-gall diseases may be lessened very much by careful fitting of the union of root-grafts, and by wrapping the graft by a firm unyielding wrapping. This should hold the grafts securely together till they are planted out, then rot away quickly. This wrapping should entirely cover the wounded surfaces, especially at the lower end of the scion. Ordinary cheap calico or muslin, not waxed, is a good wrapping. Raffia is good if applied so as to cover all the wounds of the union. Cloth can be used as a wrapping at a low cost.

### HANDLING CLOTH STRIPS

A good way to handle cloth strips is as follows: Take a bolt of muslin, or calico, and place it under a good sharp paper cutter and cut it in rolls about an inch in width. Hang these on a rod in front of the operator. The wrapper tucks the first end under the wrapping, never under the cut end of scion or root. Quickly wrapping the cloth tightly by three or four turns it is tied by a half hitch and cut off by being thrown across the edge of a fixed blade in front of the operator. This manner of wrapping was first used by Mr. Homer Reed at Louisiana, Mo., during the winter of 1905-6.

It has been clearly shown by our experiments that the hairy-root is transmitted by scions taken from badly affected trees, and scions from trees diseased with the hard crown-gall yield more diseased trees than those from healthy ones. To avoid an increase of disease from this source, nurserymen are advised to plant only healthy trees in the scion orchard, and to examine the crown of the trees in the scion orchard frequently, removing all trees showing signs of either hairy-root or crown-gall.

The time of planting root-grafts while probably not concerned directly with the amount of crown-gall present, and quite certainly not with the amount of hairy-root, is still a vital question in the planting of root-grafts. Earlier planting is better than late planting if grafts must be stored under ordinary conditions. Grafts should be allowed to callus moderately and then held in cool storage until planted.

The placing of grafts under excessively moist air conditions, under a temperature that stimulates the production of callus, undoubtedly tends to increase the per cent. of rough trees, especially with ordinary methods of wrapping. This means that grafts made in January and February should be kept in cold storage, especially in warmer locations.

### SELECTION OF SOILS

The selection of proper soils for the growth of apple trees has not received our attention to the same degree as other conditions. In general our experiments indicate that low, moist, poorly drained soils, and heavy, stiff, clayey soils, may produce more crown-gall than looser, drier soils. On the other hand, hairy-root formation may be found abundant under all conditions. The broom-root form, however, appears to be the most common in nurseries with drier upland soils.

Our experiment on the removal of crown-gall from trees indicates that about one-half of the number of trees thus treated may recover from the disease. In no case where the gall encircled the tree, or where it involved the production of a large wound, was there a complete and certain recovery. Some of the trees treated had large galls, some small. Trees with the latter quite generally recovered. No experiment for the removal of hairy-root has been concluded.

The co-operation of nurserymen is asked in the further collection of data on the effect of these troubles on the life and usefulness of the apple tree. After July 1, 1907, please address all communications to me at the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., which will be my headquarters in the future.

### HEARD AT THE CONVENTION

"The members of American Association of Nurserymen are the men who ought to promote the business of planting and growing more fruits for the great demand that we have."—E. W. Kirkpatrick.

"The nurseryman's business ought to be better than it is; we ought to get more money out of this business than we do. The people are willing to pay us good prices for good things."—E. W. Kirkpatrick.

"A calliper is one of the noblest works of God; many are bought, but few are used."—Timothy 16-2.—William Pitkin.

"There should be more care, more forecast, more justice in the matter of sorting stock."—William Pitkin.

June 5, 1907, was the anniversary of the great frost and freeze which occurred on Saturday night, June 5, 1859, nearly a half century ago, which killed all the fruit, destroyed the wheat which was ripening for the harvest, and also the corn which was breast high, and laid waste the gardens and blighted vegetation generally in a great portion of southwestern Pennsylvania.

President W. F. Allen of the Peninsula Horticultural Society, has appointed Orlando Harrison chairman of the committee on peaches, and R. C. Peters chairman of the committee on plums, to report at the annual meeting next January at Salisbury, Md.

## ASSOCIATION MATTERS

### PROCEEDINGS OF DETROIT CONVENTION

**Much Business Transacted—Many Papers Read on Practical Topics—J. W. Hill Elected President—Milwaukee Next Year.**

The thirty-second annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen was held at the Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, June 12th, 13th and 14th. The attendance was large and representative and the business sessions were filled with discussion of topics of practical interest.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the first day President Orlando Harrison called the convention to order. The Flemish hall, where the sessions were held, was filled by the nurserymen. A number of ladies were present.

The nurserymen were welcomed to Michigan by Charles A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich., chairman of the committee on arrangements. A welcome to Detroit was extended by Comptroller Frank E. Doremus, in the absence of Mayor William H. Thompson. To these addresses Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga., responded, appropriately, in behalf of the American Association. Stanley H. Watson, of Texas, who was to have made the response, was not present. He sent a telegram congratulating the members of the Association that they were not obliged to listen to him this year, remarking that the pleasure was all theirs, and stating that if the Association meets next year away from so much water he will attend.

"Our Association has become international," said Mr. Smith in his response to the speeches of welcome. "Its object is for the betterment of the nursery interests; in accomplishing this the nurserymen are benefiting every planter of trees. We discuss this year, for instance, the better method of producing peach trees; next year the planter reaps the benefit of this discussion in getting better peach trees. We are here to exchange views, to listen to investigators, to improve our business by the experience of others. We are going to be remembered by the trees we sell."

#### ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

President Harrison delivered his annual address which is published in this journal. The important recommendations in it were referred to a committee to suggest action by the association.

Chairman W. C. Reed presented the report of the transportation committee, published elsewhere in this issue.

J. C. Hale, chairman of the tariff committee, reported that there were a few objections to charges made on pear and on Mahaleb stocks. He thought there should be uniform regulations and suggested the appointment of a special committee on this particular subject.

C. L. Watrous—"It seems to me, Mr. President, that the tariff committee is the very committee to investigate this matter and report."

H. T. Jones—"We have our complaints regarding the tariff; others in other industries have their complaints. I think Congress does not care just now to tinker

with the tariff law. Wait until we get a democratic President."

J. C. Hale—"I do not think that will happen. I see Mr. Kirkpatrick looking askance at me; but I want to tell him I do not think Mr. Bryan will ever be President. I think now is the time to take up this tariff question."

N. H. Albaugh—"I think we ought to have a committee on Mahaleb stock rates. There is a firm that is growing on the plains of Kansas what is declared to be as good a quality of Mahaleb stocks as we get from abroad."

Mr. Moon—"Better let the tariff matter alone."

Mr. Runyan—"I am of the same opinion as Mr. Moon."

R. C. Berekmans, chairman of the committee on legislation, was in Cuba. His brother, L. A. Berekmans, said there was no report to present on the subject.

#### SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Chairman J. W. Hill, of the committee on ways and means, made a brief report which he afterward asked to have expunged from the minutes, inasmuch upon conferring with members, he desired to present a substitute report. In the original report it was recommended that a special representative should be secured for another year and that he should devote all his time to association work.

J. C. Hale moved that E. Albertson be retained as special representative at the salary paid last year, \$1,200.

Vice-President J. W. Hill moved as an amendment that a special representative be employed and that a committee of three be appointed to confer with Mr. Albertson.

Theodore Smith—"I think a committee of three is too small for so important a matter. How would it do to refer the matter to the state vice-presidents and let them make a recommendation in their report to this body."

The suggestion by Mr. Smith was adopted.

Professor John Craig presented a report summarizing the work of the nurserymen's committee and the economic entomologists in regard to uniform regulations for the inspection of nursery stock.

C. L. Watrous—"We must stand together with the entomologists in this matter or take what comes to us from many state legislatures."

Mr. Moon—"I heartily approve of the report to this effect by Professor Craig. I am in favor of any movement to deal with the national instead of the state authorities in the matter."

N. H. Albaugh—"One of the states that has more nurseries than any other has no fumigation law; so there is no uniformity in state legislation on this subject. We know that the San Jose scale is the worst pest we have to contend with to-day. When any nurseryman tells me he has no

scale in his nursery, I say: 'He's a liar, and the truth is not in him.' And the trouble is that half the legislators, state and national, do not know the difference between a grizzly bear and the San Jose scale. You can legislate all you want to, but the only way to kill the scale is to cut it out. Go into your blocks with a magnifying glass and a sharp hatchet and act. We have done that in our nurseries and have held the pest in check."

#### \$200 FOR PUBLICITY

Chairman Charles J. Maloy reported that the National Council of Horticulture had done good work in the matter of publicity for the interests of nurserymen. Articles on nursery and floral subjects had been published in 3,000,000 newspapers. There had been 43 such articles; 18 articles referred especially to nursery stock.

H. P. Kelsey—"The press of the country, if used rightly, will do much to sell nursery stock. I move that an appropriation of \$200, out of funds of this association not otherwise appropriated, be made to carry on this work of publicity." Carried.

Professor Craig raised the question of supervision of the matter published. Mr. Kelsey replied that he was well aware of the nature of the matter that was being used, and that there was no one so well qualified to supervise the matter as is H. C. Irish, of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, who has charge of the matter.

James M. Irvine, chairman of the publicity committee, reported that articles regarding this convention had been published in many papers throughout the country. Upon motion of J. C. Hale, a vote of thanks was taken for the publicity committee and the press of the country.

W. C. Reed—"There has been some wild cat legislation over the country. Mr. Pitkin has something of interest regarding a new South Dakota law."

Mr. Pitkin—"I have secured an opinion on this law, by McGuire & Wood, attorneys, of Rochester, N. Y., who gave an opinion some time ago on the objectionable laws of Michigan and West Virginia. I present it herewith."

This opinion is presented in another column of this issue of AMERICAN FRUITS. Copies of the South Dakota law were distributed broadcast in the convention hall and much interest in the matter was aroused.

#### EXPLAINS SOUTH DAKOTA BILL

George H. Whiting, Yankton, S. D., was called upon by President Harrison to speak on the subject. Mr. Whiting said the bill originated in the South Dakota Horticultural Society; that there had been much trouble as the result of the work of irresponsible nursery agents in his state. He, himself, had little or nothing to do with the framing of the bill and he could see that the framers had gone too far in their restrictions.



Mr. Pitkin offered a resolution that the matter be referred to the committee on legislation with instructions to take up the subject with the South Dakota authorities and endeavor to arrange a bond that would be legal and not entirely unsatisfactory; such bond to provide against unlawful acts. Mr. Pitkin suggested that if this course were not taken, the American Association might proceed at once with a test case in South Dakota. Mr. Whiting thought that the South Dakota Board of Agriculture, of which he had been a member, would agree to a bond satisfactory to the nurserymen.

Vice-President Hill—"In my judgment we should proceed to make a test case at once. None of us wants to put up a continuing bond for our heirs. Let us understand just where we are in the matter. Let us test it at once."

Mr. Pitkin—"I believe in fighting every one of these matters as soon as it comes up. If it is the sense of the meeting to make a test case of this, I am heartily in favor of it."

J. Monerief—"I second Mr. Hill's motion. Why should we compromise in such a case and so encourage other states to take similar action. If we have not sufficient funds on hand to prosecute a case, I favor the raising of a special fund for the purpose."

Mr. Whiting—"I think the bond proposed in the law is an advantage to every legitimate nurseryman."

A. Willis—"I am in favor of action in a test case by the Association."

The motion by Vice-President Hill to proceed with a test case was adopted.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT

Secretary Seager presented the following report:

##### SUMMARY 1906-7.

##### RECEIPTS.

Membership fees for 1906 (at \$3.00)...	\$ 270.00
Membership fees for 1907 (at \$5.00)...	1835.00
	<hr/>
	\$2105.00
Advertising in Badge Book.....	710.50
Telegraphic Codes.....	25.90
Extra Badges and Books.....	15.50
Extra Copies Proceedings.....	4.60
Exchange .....	6.30
	<hr/>
	\$2867.80

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

July 7, '06 Check to C. L. Yates, Treas. \$	250.00
Oct. 29, '06 " " " "	175.00
May 28, '07 " " " "	2170.00
June 5, '07 " " " "	250.40
Exchange.....	22.40
	<hr/>
	\$2867.80

The increase in receipts of 1907 over those of 1906 may be itemized as follows:

Membership fees.....	\$656.00
Advertising .....	169.85
Extra Badges.....	2.50
Codes .....	19.15
Exchange .....	1.41
Copies 1906 Proceedings.....	4.60
	<hr/>
Total Increase.....	\$853.51

##### Number of Membership Fees Paid:

June 6, '05, to June 7, '06:	
For membership 1905-6....	51
For membership 1906-7....	449
	<hr/>
	500
June 8, '06, to June 6, '07:	
For membership 1906-7....	90
For membership 1907-8....	367
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	457
Decrease.....	43

The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$3,317.33 on hand, as against \$2,755.62 on hand at the last convention. Expenditures of the year amounted to \$2,341.70.

When the three entomologists, Professors Smith, of Georgia, and Phillips, of Virginia, and Dr. Forbes, of Illinois, were called upon to discuss uniform inspection, Professor Smith responded; but upon reaching the platform asked to be excused from speaking until he could confer with Prof. Phillips and Dr. Forbes.

C. L. Watrous—"I think the gentlemen should have a chance to get together and fix up their stories so that they will agree."

Amid the laughter that followed Prof. Smith retired, remarking: "That was what I meant, but I did not exactly want to say so."

Chairman Albertson, of the executive committee, the special representative of the association, presented his report which is published in this issue. He added that attention should be paid to rates on imported and exported stock and suggested that perhaps advantage might be gained by getting together small shipments to and from the seaboard.

Upon motion of Will Munson the recommendations in Mr. Albertson's report were referred to the committee on the president's address.

#### WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

At this point Chairman J. W. Hill, of the ways and means committee, presented a brief report to take the place of the one he asked to be expunged. With regard to the guaranty fund, he said that it had not been necessary to call for the payment of any of the pledges; therefore, the occasion for calling for the pledges having passed, the committee recommended that the pledges be declared canceled.

"It was the opinion of your committee and of some of those who made the pledges," said Mr. Hill, that the fund should be kept intact. But the general opinion prevails that the subscriptions applied only to 1906 and the first part of 1907. This leaves us without any fund for use in the employment of a special representative. I see no further use for your ways and means committee, so it will consider itself discharged."

Upon motion of C. L. Watrous the report by Mr. Hill was adopted.

#### FOR PERISHABLE FREIGHT

T. B. Meehan presented for adoption a copy of a resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Association of Nurserymen, to the effect that inasmuch as losses had been caused to nurserymen by unnecessary delay and the careless handling of shipments by the railroad companies; and as the nature of the nurserymen's business requires quick transportation in a short season, it is urged that every effort be made to secure the placing of nursery stock on the perishable goods list by transportation companies.

Will Munson, of Texas, moved that it be the sense of the American Association, in convention assembled, that this organization concur in the resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania association.

C. L. Watrous—"If any stock in the world is perishable, certainly nursery stock is."

Irving Rouse asked that the resolution be read again. When this had been done, he said: "Mr. President, this is a matter

that should be given a good deal of thought and we should go slow on the subject. If such action as is proposed is taken, it will be very likely to result in increased freight rates."

Mr. Meehan—"It is not so much a matter of low freight rates as it is a question of getting our stock through to destination quickly. If we expect to get good service from the railroad companies, we must pay for it."

Mr. Moon—"I heartily endorse what Mr. Meehan has said. With us many times it is only a question of freight or express."

Another member said: "I have waited twenty-one days for a carload of trees that ought to have come through in six days. I rather pay higher rates and get quick transportation. This is a most important subject for us to consider."

#### MR. ROUSE'S OPINION ENDORSED

Vice-President Hill—"In my opinion the remarks of Mr. Rouse are entirely in order. We have been working hard to get the railroad companies to reduce rates and change classifications. Now for us to go back and ask for a perishable freight classification, which would cost more, would seem inadvisable. You will find it a very hard matter to get the railroad companies to put nursery stock in the perishable freight class."

A representative of the Pennsylvania railroad system told the members of the convention, in response to a query, that nursery stock could probably be placed on the perishable freight list, but that an increased rate would result. In reply to H. T. Jones, the representative said he thought two rates could be established, so that those who wished to pay more for quick transportation would do so.

C. L. Watrous—"I would often be glad to pay a higher rate to get nursery stock through to destination quicker, and if we could have two rates, I would be glad of it. We are not trying to fight the railroad companies; we should co-operate with them."

Chairman Reed, of committee on transportation—"It would be a great mistake to go to the railroad companies and ask for further concessions. This would only result in putting up the rate that we have been working to make more favorable. I think if we go to the companies and explain what we want, we shall get it."

Charles T. Smith—"We have two rates in the south. I supposed this was the case in all sections."

W. H. Wyman—"I suggest an express freight rate, for quicker transportation than ordinary freight."

Mr. Rouse—"The classification committee of the railroad companies, when we made our arguments for better rates, asserted that nursery stock should be regarded as perishable freight and therefore should command a higher rate. We assured the committee that it is not perishable freight and that we should have the lower rate." (Laughter).

#### WOULD AFFECT EXPRESS CONTRACT

A representative of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, who was at the convention, at this point said:

"You do not distinguish between carloads and less than carloads. It seems to me it would be difficult to give an express freight rate on less than carloads. The railroads have a contract with the express companies and if the railroad companies



were to give something more than a freight rate and less than an express rate, they would be treading on this contract with the express companies."

J. Van Lindley—"We have one man to look after the forwarding of our stock in the shipping season. He follows up all shipments and is in telegraphic communication with the transfer points. In this way we have practically no trouble. We pay higher rates on the Southern Railway, for instance, and we get better service by doing so."

H. P. Kelsey—"I am located on the line of the Southern Railway. For fifteen years I was unable to get the right kind of treatment by that railway company. But when I took up the matter with the Interstate Commerce Commission I made good progress and in a very short time I was able to get marked concessions. I tell you, the time has passed when we need to go on bended knee to the railroad companies in order to get what are our rights."

Upon motion of Mr. Rouse the resolution of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association was laid upon the table. C. L. Watrous suggested that the transportation committee consider the resolution.

Vice-President Hill here announced the following committee on the president's address and the report of the special representative: Peter Youngers, J. H. Dayton, W. H. Wyman.

At the request of President Harrison, Secretary Seager read a number of invitations for holding the 1908 convention of the association. Invitations were received from Seattle, Wash., Sandusky, O., (Cedar Point, Lake Erie), a rate of \$1.00 per day European plan, and meals at 50 cents each, with a hotel capacity of 2,500 persons, the largest dance hall on the continent, a convention hall, opera house, boating, bathing, etc.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Columbus, O.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Saginaw, Mich.; Peoria, Ill., and Atlantic City, N. J. The matter of selecting a place for meeting was referred to the state vice-presidents.

#### REPORT BY ENTOMOLOGISTS

Dr. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist, Urbana, Ills.: The two committees of the Horticultural Inspectors and the Association of Economic Entomologists have been keeping pretty quiet during the sessions of this convention, but we have not been idle. It has seemed to us that talking time had gone by, and the time to do some efficient work had come, and this was an opportune time and we have been doing work, and perhaps if we would tell you what we have done and what we are planning now, that will serve all the purpose that you have in mind in adjourning your programme for the present time. There are these representatives of the two associations which I have mentioned; each of those associations, the Economic Entomologists and the Horticultural Inspectors appointed a member of a committee, the third member of which it was supposed that this society would appoint, so that we should then have a joint committee on the general subject which has been mentioned by two or three of the speakers who came in this morning, uniform and general legislation with reference to the inspection and certification of nursery stock. Such a member of the joint committee has been appointed by the chairman-elect, representing the Nurserymen's Association; Mr. Harrison, your present

chairman, is a member, and we have held a meeting and we have taken steps to push matters to a finish, so far as the formulating or preparation of the law is concerned to be submitted to Congress at its next session. The representative of this association has been made chairman of that committee, he is consequently in control of its operations and more, he is also empowered, as I understand, to call into association with us any other members of this body whose services may be needed or helpful. We think, consequently, that we have the matter well organized with reference to a movement upon Congress in this line next winter at the beginning of the long session. We tried for two years to accomplish the general thing in another way, by establishing some system of uniform taxes which should be used throughout the country by common consent and by the action of the State Boards of Inspection in control of this matter in the separate states. We found it was utterly impracticable for the separate states to get together on any scheme which would be generally acceptable and which could be financed and accounted in the absence of any central body having authority, or general law regarding the whole subject.

#### THE ONE PROMISING METHOD

We had to abandon that method consequently, and have now resorted to the one promising method of securing practically a uniform national law which shall put the whole matter under control of the United States Department of Agriculture, regulated by Congressional enactment, and we ask the interested services, the assistance of those who know about this matter, knowing that you are the ones that have felt the inconvenience and annoyance and who have suffered the losses from the present confusion and multiplication of standards more than any one else. We, the Association of Economic Entomologists and Association of Horticultural Inspectors, have taken up this matter not because we have any primary interest in any movement which will be a demonstration to convince the state inspectors that there should be one standard rather than 20 or 30 certificates of stock coming into our respective states, but we have taken it up mainly because we have been so often prodded by the nurserymen, so often appealed to by reason of the inconvenience and confusion and loss which they have been subjected to by the multiplicity of standards and the variety of laws and the various methods of classification. We will do our level best to help you to a solution of this problem and to bring this matter up and get it on a rational and legal basis.

Professor Atwood—Gentlemen, I have been listening to the discussion of your committee, and on this subject of uniform inspection of nursery stock I think you will have considerable difficulty in getting uniform laws by action of the states; that is a proposition that has been tried in a great many ways; there are some constitutional provisions that you have to get from in under in some way. The inspection as I understand in many of the states is thorough and is entirely satisfactory to the nurseries within those states; the only cause of complaint is the difficulty that some nurserymen experience in some states of getting their nursery stock in interstate commerce into other states. The idea of keeping a high standard of inspection is all right, and I hope that this will be the end of the

efforts that you are now proposing. I do not know that there is anything further that I can say on this subject at present. I have enjoyed being present here at these meetings. I was formerly a nurseryman, as you know, and after an absence of ten years it does my heart good to come here and shake hands with the organizers and gray-haired and baldheaded men of the association.

Professor Taft—I am very glad to renew my acquaintance with the nurserymen present and at this late date to welcome you to Michigan. I am very glad to know that the progress this morning is favorable for the securing of uniform inspection and doing away with many of the troubles of the nurserymen. So far as Michigan is concerned, I am glad to say that we do not trouble you about the tags, and if you merely have the stock properly inspected and fumigated, your stock comes to Michigan without any further examination or trouble.

Mr. Hill—Mr. President, I think that now is an opportune time for this association to decide whether you want a special representative next year or not. The report of the committee just adopted by you provides certain duties for the special representative, and in case he is not selected or employed by the association, then there are other duties devolving upon your president upon which he would like to be advised and I think now is the opportune time.

Mr. Munson—Move that a special representative be employed and that the ways and means committee be instructed to secure a guarantee fund.

Mr. Pitkin—I rise to a point of order. The question of appointment or non-appointment of a special representative, I believe, was brought up at the Wednesday meeting and was referred to the committee of vice-presidents to consider the question and to report to the whole convention, and their recommendation in that regard was laid on the table. I make the point that the matter is on the table and cannot be considered unless taken from the table.

The President—That is a point well taken.

It was moved by Mr. Morey, and seconded, that the recommendation be taken from the table.

The motion was carried by a rising vote, fifty-five voting in favor.

The President—Now, gentlemen, the question is before you, as to what you want to do with reference to the special representative.

#### FOR VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT

On motion of Mr. Pitkin, that portion of the report of vice-presidents referring to special representative, was read by the secretary.

Mr. Pitkin—I move the adoption of the recommendations of the vice-presidents. (Seconded).

The President—Any remarks? All in favor of the motion made by Mr. Pitkin signify by saying aye.

A division was called for.

Mr. Pitkin—Perhaps before proceeding to a vote it would be fair to the members of the convention to advise them of the discussion which took place in the meeting of the vice-presidents. At the Wednesday meeting the subject was brought up as to the appointment of a special representative for the coming year, and it was felt by the convention that it was an important matter and should not be de-

cided hastily, and that it would be best to refer it to the consideration of the vice-presidents who would have time to go over the subject thoroughly and make a decision that would be for the interests of the association. At that meeting the matter was thoroughly discussed and the recommendation of the vice-presidents was to the effect that the position be discontinued for one year, that only means for the coming year. It would be fair for you to know something of the discussion.

The points that were raised were two. First, what could a special representative do during the coming year to earn his money? Second, where would the money come from to pay him. The question of finance must be considered. The arrangement that was made a year ago provided for a salary to the special representative of \$1,200 and for the payment of expenses not to exceed \$1,200 more.

The report of the treasurer as read at the Wednesday meeting showed a balance on hand of about \$3,000, but nothing in that report showed the liabilities of the association, which I understand are considerable and which would reduce that cash balance materially. The report of the treasurer did not show an income during the past year that would take care of that amount of expense, together with the future necessary and usual expenses. The guarantee fund that was provided a year or two ago—a year ago, has expired by limitation and could not be drawn on for the shortage. That was the financial end of the proposition, and the vice-presidents evidently could not see where the money was coming from to pay the bill.

#### REPRESENTATIVE NOT NEEDED

As to the other end of the question, the vice-presidents felt unanimously that the work that had already been done was important and was thoroughly appreciated, but the main part of that work has been the transportation matters, and they are pretty satisfactorily arranged at the present time. Classifications have been put on a good basis, minimum carload arrangements have been completed, and very little if anything will be asked for from the railroads during the next year, so that the committee were unable to see where very much could be done in that direction. The large corporations throughout the country that have employed traffic managers are discharging them because they have nothing for them to do. The Interstate Commerce Act and the legislation that has been enacted by the several states have put the traffic managers out of business, and they are looking for other work in other lines of trade. It seems that the same rule would affect our trade. Consequently we felt, as I said, there were two questions advanced, and it did not seem that we could find enough work for a special representative who could earn his money, and a cheap man is of no use at all; we want a man that can earn good wages, otherwise do not have him, and we could not see any way clear to get the necessary money to pay.

As far as freight matters are concerned, we can arrange with G. W. Sheldon & Co., of Chicago and New York, who are import agents thoroughly posted on matters of transportation, of large acquaintance with railroad men, who act as expert advisers on all such matters in various lines of trade for a nominal retainer of \$100 a year; they will keep us thoroughly posted on all contemplated changes in railroad matters that affect us, if we need their

help as advisers and attorneys we can make a reasonable arrangement with them at any time, take up any matters that may arise, and that appealed to the committee as an economical proposition.

Mr. Moncrief—I think in the nursery business many of us are too small to have the advantage of a freight agent, as large corporations have, and by having such a special representative do not need to look after the traffic personally. I know that I have saved a good many dollars by being posted and getting information that I could not have gotten otherwise, and I am very much interested in seeing the officer continued. I would be very much pleased to renew my subscription another year to pay for this man another year.

The President—The question before the house is, whether we adopt this resolution or not.

At the request of Mr. Watrous, the recommendation was again read, and on being put to vote, was adopted.

Mr. Pitkin—Touching on the matter that I presented in the last discussion, as to the expert advice that could be secured on railroad transportation matters, I would like to offer a resolution that the matter of the employment of G. W. Sheldon & Co. at an expense not over \$100 a year be referred to the transportation committee when appointed with power to act. Motion carried.

Mr. Smith—During all these thirty years of existence of our association the president has always had the privilege and has been empowered to appoint his committees individual, chairman and all. Last year down at Dallas we changed that a little bit, just permitting him to appoint only the chairman of those committees, then allowing the chairman to appoint the members of the committees. It is a little bit late to take that thing up, but I would like to see a change back to the old order of things, because I think the president ought to have a right to appoint the whole committee, therefore, I move that we rescind the action taken at Dallas last year, and that we now authorize our president to appoint his committees in full, instead of just the chairman, as last year. (Seconded).

#### PRESIDENT HILL'S ADDRESS

President Hill advised that the plan adopted at Dallas be continued. He said: "I want in this connection, gentlemen, to express to the members of this association my deep appreciation of the honor you conferred upon me last evening, electing me president of the organization. I do not desire to take up your time, but I do want to express to you my appreciation of the high honor you conferred upon me. It will be my object to conduct the affairs of the association in all fairness to every member of the association, without regard to sections or divisions, as seem to have somewhat manifested themselves heretofore. I am limited in the appointment of the committees, as you understand, by the resolution of Dallas, by which I can only appoint the chairman of the respective committees, and the chairman select his associate members. The committees will be appointed and proper notification given through the journals, the Horticultural journals, in a short time, but in the meantime I hope that every man will buckle on his armor for a hot fight during the coming year, and let us make the association and the affairs of the association a success. I thank you. (Applause).

#### OFFICERS ELECTED

At the evening session of June 13th the report of the vice-president regarding officers for the association was adopted: The result was as follows: President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; vice-president, C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y. Executive committee, J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia.; Henry B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.

There was a long discussion over the vice-presidents' recommendation that Atlantic City, N. J., be the place of meeting next year. The association finally decided upon Milwaukee.

It was decided that the necessary traveling expenses of the joint committee on uniform inspection laws shall be payable by the treasurer of the association, on the approval of the executive committee.

A motion to print in the official proceedings the inspection laws of the states was adopted.

The thanks of the association were extended to Chairman Ilgenfritz, for arrangements for the Detroit convention.

The association adopted a resolution condemning the free seed distribution as now conducted by Congress, and favoring the original provision of the law for the introduction and distribution of new and valuable seeds and plants by the United States Department of Agriculture.

#### ORPHIC SAYINGS AT DETROIT

"The nurserymen are the poorest advertisers of any great industry—and it is our own fault."—President Orlando Harrison.

"We are going to be remembered by the trees we sell."—Charles T. Smith.

"A true nurseryman is a public benefactor."—President Orlando Harrison.

"What a small portion of this country is utilized for fruit in proportion to its possibilities."—President Orlando Harrison.

"Any literature on the fruit growing is a decided help to the nurseryman."—President Orlando Harrison.

"I contend it is incumbent upon the nurseryman to produce a higher grade of nursery tree."—President Orlando Harrison.

"Half the legislators, state and national, do not know the difference between a grizzly bear and the San Jose scale."—N. H. Albaugh.

"You may often get considerable rebates if you watch your freight bills."—W. C. Reed.

"Look out for the nurseryman who says he hasn't the scale; he is a full brother to Ananias."—N. H. Albaugh.

"There are one hundred varieties of peaches. This is too many; the great number is caused by an attempt to suit every demand in localities. Half of them are worthless. Let us cut down the list."—J. C. Hale.

"There is only one way to perpetuate the American Association of Nurserymen, and that is for every member to take an active part and respond when he is called upon by the programme committee, even if he does not feel entirely capable."—J. C. Hale.

"That was a handsome souvenir which bore the name of AMERICAN FRUITS, at the convention. Everyone will want to keep that."—C. R. Burr.

"The American Association of Nurserymen has become international. Just note the names of our members from across the Atlantic."—Charles T. Smith.

"I've been working too hard. I am going fishing this summer. What's the use of making money if you've no time to spend it."—George S. Josselyn.

"The vice-presidents in each state should watch closely all legislation."—E. Albertson.

"Anything that makes the world a more beautiful and pleasant place to live in must surely be considered of the highest usefulness; and I know of nothing which does this so effectively and at such small cost as the planting of ornamental plants and trees."—George C. Perkins.



## ASSOCIATION MATTERS

### PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Full of Practical Ideas for Advancement of Nursery Business—Review of Work of American Association—Suggestions for the Future—Claim Department—Closer Co-Operation With Experiment Stations—Importance of the Horticultural Press—Legislation—Transportation—Advanced Prices.

Following is the annual address by the president, Hon. Orlando Harrison of Berlin, Maryland, before the American Association of Nurserymen, at Detroit, Mich., June 12, 1907:

Fellow-Nurserymen, and members of the American Association of Nurserymen: After the cordial greetings we have just heard, every nurseryman should feel at home in the City of Detroit. We are welcomed by one of our statesmen, a nurseryman, and by the comptroller of this great thriving convention city, representing more than four hundred thousand citizens.

This beautiful city of the straits, one of the most charming of municipalities with its healthful surroundings, its wealth and high social culture, needs no extended praise at my hand.

The year past has been a notable one, the whole country is at the flood tide of industrial development. Never before in our history have we seen conditions so prosperous. The word "prosperous" is putting it mild. Every branch of business seems to be in a thriving condition; our neighbors making millions in the manufactures; men leaving the farms for city life; our labor leaving the nursery and going to the railroads and to many other industries which can and do pay more for their labor. One can hardly name a business enterprise but what has been profitable.

#### OUR FINANCES

When I accepted the presidency last June, I was mindful of the fact that necessary funds should be provided for the expenses of the special representative appointed. Keeping this in view, I have been careful to avoid any experimenting with our treasury and I am pleased to state what you already know, that it has not been necessary to call on you for additional guarantees, as \$3,000 was promptly provided for by our ways and means committee.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Seeing the conditions that confront us, as a body, permit me to make a few recommendations, which in my humble judgment will be a great benefit to the Association.

First: That we establish a claim department, and appoint for its guidance an advisory board, or the executive board may act as the advisory, for adjustment of all disputed claims between nurserymen, as well as with railroad companies, express companies and others. A fee should be charged when claims are entered, and a per cent. charged when collected.

Second: I earnestly recommend that there should be a closer co-operation between nurserymen of this country and their respective state experiment stations, in the testing of new varieties. We have in the experiment stations an organization designed for the purpose of trying new kinds. We should see to it that a variety has a fair test, and that it is not disseminated until it has proved its value for some part of the country.

Would it not be a good plan for originators of new varieties to send trees under restriction to the experiment stations for trial, before they are generally distributed and offered to the trade?

#### THE PRESS

The horticultural papers of the country are doing a great work for the nurserymen. They are the text books for the prospective fruit grower, and the nurserymen should get in close touch with the editors and show them just what we are trying to do for the fruit

grower, that they may better understand what difficulties we encounter to grow a good, sound, merchantable tree.

It is through the press we learn of the successful peach orchards of the South, the apple orchards of the West, and the great opportunities that have been overlooked in the Northern, Eastern and New England states.

I contend that it is the duty of an editor to know something about the firm he is advertising in his columns, that when asked about it, he can answer questions more intelligently. He should, if possible, visit the various nurseries with whom he is doing business; then he is in a position to help his customers.

The nurserymen are the poorest advertisers of any great industry and it is our own fault.

There is more real live, instructive, interesting advertising that can be gotten up, showing the many advantages the nursery interests are to a town, county or state, and the government than in any other business that can be named. Our whole life work is a creation of the germs of horticulture, and our experience is the guide to cultivation and the foundation of prosperity.

A true nurseryman is a public benefactor, and because I consider it one of the choicest professions I would not exchange my occupation for any other; but I believe in order to attain the greatest success, we must learn to help others.

What a small part of this country is utilized for fruits in proportion to its possibilities. I am sure there is not a nurseryman here who cannot point out great opportunities for fruit growers. These opportunities must be made known to the millions of city people who are anxious for a country home.

If nurserymen will get closer to the editors of fruit and farm papers, inform them how we bend our energies to serve the fruit grower, and how certain enthusiastic energetic fruit growers are succeeding it will inspire others to do likewise.

#### THE BUSINESS SIDE

Fellow nurserymen, if we are to succeed we must have a great demand for our product—the tree.

The planting of trees over the country is increasing, but not in proportion to the increase of population. The information contained in the horticultural and agricultural press has been an advantage to all. Many sales have been made by the tree agents, after the fruit growers and farmers have learned through the press of the pleasure and profit in fruit growing. It helps to create a demand. In fact any literature on fruit growing is a decided help to nurserymen and growers alike. It seems to me we are not attending to this in a systematic, business-like manner.

We, as nurserymen, should look after the young men who are graduated from the colleges, and turn their attention to the fruit industry of the country, and show them the advantages to be derived from an out-door life and encourage them to adopt horticulture as a business.

Could we not, through the secretary's office, establish a bureau of information, by which young men with both the necessary scientific and practical training to plant and manage orchards could be brought into touch with the fruit growers who are in need of such help? It seems to me this would encourage tree planting, particularly in localities where men are deprived of going into the orchard business because of not having nor knowing where to get such educated help. We need such a bureau for the nurserymen's help through which he could get competent foremen and assistants.

#### AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

What a grand work the American Civic Association is doing. Its work is an advance agent for the nurserymen, getting together, inspiring us with new life and vim, creating a desire for new fruits and more attractive homes. If we could only induce every city and town to have a civic association it would be greatly to our interest.

#### FUMIGATION

Another matter that should receive the careful attention of this Association, is the criticism of planters relative to the fumigation of nursery stock. Many of the most ob-servant tree planters object to having their trees fumigated; their experience is that dipping is the safest and most effective method and they prefer to do the dipping themselves. This is extremely important to the nurserymen; for we know only too well that fumigation is costly, and requires extreme care. The laws of the several states respecting fumigation are stringent and I might say exacting, and the nurserymen have faithfully endeavored to meet their requirements; but fumigation is objectionable and if other means can be employed that entail less expense and is equally, or even more effective in controlling the insect pests, we should know it. So from the criticisms about fumigation and the results obtained by dipping, I feel it is a duty to bring the subject to your attention, for such discussion or action as in your judgment the importance of the matter may suggest.

#### LEGISLATION

It is with great pleasure we welcome the committee of economic entomologists, sent here to confer with the nurserymen in order to improve the present condition, governing interstate shipments of nursery stock. It is earnestly hoped that some satisfactory means can be arranged in the near future whereby the existing troubles in regard to the interstate transportation of nursery stock may be mitigated to a large extent.

I understand at the last meeting of the Association of Nursery Inspectors, a resolution was passed, favoring general control of the interstate transportation of nursery stock. This I consider a movement in the right direction, and would like a discussion of this important matter by the nurserymen at this meeting. A resolution should be passed expressing our views on the subject to be presented to the Secretary of Agriculture and the proper committee of Congress.

At the request of the economic entomologists, a committee of E. Albertson, Prof. John Craig and myself visited their meeting in New York City, Prof. Craig being a member of the special tag committee. We tried to make it plain that the nurserymen would welcome anything to advance the general plant interests of the country, and would work in harmony with any policy looking to that end. An invitation was extended to them to meet with us here. The committee on legislation has kept closely in touch with all matters pertaining to legislation.

It is only by thorough and active co-operation on the part of the nurserymen of the country together with the entomologists and with the nursery inspectors that such measures can be taken which will prove of benefit to all concerned.

We should realize the importance of co-operation between the nurserymen and entomologists. I believe it is the proper solution of the question of uniform inspection, and transportation laws, and I trust this meeting will be the means of cementing the interests of the nurserymen and the entomologists more closely together.

I should also recommend that a committee of nurserymen be appointed at this meeting to conduct an active campaign looking toward something definite.

#### DWARF TREES

The value of dwarf trees should be brought to the attention of growers to be used as fillers, and it would mean the output of millions of



trees, especially to small planters who have limited space, and might induce them to start in fruit growing.

We should learn the value of different kinds of fruit tree seedlings and select that which is most hardy and likely to produce the best tree, both in form of growth and freedom from various insect pests, looking closer to the interests of the purchaser.

#### OUR COMMITTEES

All committees have worked faithfully and unselfishly for the benefit of the Association. I have spoken of the work of the legislative committee. A programme has been prepared by the programme committee with a view of focusing discussion upon some of the important points connected with nursery work. This committee has labored for twelve months, and their work is commendable.

#### TRANSPORTATION

The subject of transportation has been left with the committee and the special representative, with full authority to accomplish the best results, and their reports will inform you of what has been done. It is necessary for us to keep in close contact with the railroad officials. The present agitation against railroads, with more than four hundred state bills aiming a deadly blow at them, have had an influence. There has been a change. I have not found it hard to obtain a conference with the proper authorities. What we want, need, and must have, is quicker movements of our trees and plants. I am creditably informed they are preparing for this movement. Many complaints are made against the express companies for goods lost or stolen, for which it is difficult to obtain satisfactory settlements.

#### TARIFF

The tariff committee has ever been ready to look after our interests; nothing of any special interest has come to my attention requesting any change.

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF HORTICULTURE

This I consider one of the most important committees, and should have the assistance of every nurseryman. It's a movement in the right direction, and the chairman will inform you of its benefits.

#### EXHIBITS

The committee on exhibits has made a special effort to get exhibitors here and have spent much valuable time which should be appreciated and I hope each one will avail himself of the opportunity of examining the exhibits.

#### ARRANGEMENTS

Our committee on arrangements, with the executive committee, have had charge of the arrangements and have done excellent work.

#### PUBLICITY

We are greatly indebted to the publicity committee in advertising this meeting in such a thorough manner, showing the great necessity of the nurserymen getting together at this time.

#### ADVANCE THE PRICE OF STOCK

My last and most important recommendation to you, is, that we, as nurserymen, should increase the price of our trees and plants in proportion to the increased price in labor and other necessities for growing high grade nursery stock.

There has been a demand for cheap trees, and the nurserymen, in their endeavors to meet this demand on the part of the planters, have endeavored to furnish a cheap tree. By this we have been in error, and my observation is, that the most progressive planters, are demanding a higher grade of trees. This will cost the tree grower more money to produce, but will advance the price of his stock; this tendency is encouraging, as the final result will be the production of better stock, which will demand a higher price. Our business does not differ from others; there is more profit in high grade products, than of low grade. I contend that it is imperative upon nurserymen to produce a higher grade nursery tree, for which an advanced price will be paid and the present is opportune for emphasizing that feature of our work.

Has the nurseryman prospered in proportion to other lines of business; if not, whose fault is it? I claim a nurseryman is entitled to as

[Continued on page 77]

## REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

**Emery Albertson, Chairman of Executive Committee Summarizes Work of Year—  
How Railroad Companies Were Brought to Time—Hard Fight in Indiana  
Legislature—Two Thousand Letters Sent in Effort to Increase  
Membership—Shippers' Table and Supplement Should  
Be Revised—Arbitration of Claims**

The report of the special representative of the American Association of Nurserymen, presented at the convention in Detroit, June 13th, is as follows:

I regret that there is not so much to report this year in actual new benefits secured as there was last, though we have made what effort we could but have not met with the success in some cases we hoped for, yet believe if the work is kept up still farther favorable results will be secured.

After return from Dallas last year I met with the western classification committee at Frankfort, Michigan, there having been an application filed to change reading of Item 40, page 85, Classification No. 39, to read "actual weight" instead of actual weight consignments not less than 100 lbs., but not having filed this or not knowing of it before the meeting I was not fully prepared to present same. However, did the best I could, but failed to convince them that such change should be made, and think we are pretty well fixed as it is.

#### BRINGING RAILROADS TO TIME

We found from reports from some of the members that in part of the territory covered by the southern classification they were not getting the benefit of the 16,000 lbs. minimum and that it was adding quite a little to some of the freight bills. A general complaint was made to the officials of the offending roads, which had refused to be governed by the change in the southern classification, and Stark Brothers rendered especially valuable help, if not the main influence, which brought them into line by pressing the matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission so that January 20th they adopted the classification of 16,000 minimum on 36-ft cars, rates as per classification, except in some places where there was a commodity rate that was lower, they allowed this to apply.

#### UNFAVORABLE TIME TO ACT

March the 5th, Mr. Reed (being confined at home myself) met with the trans-continental committee in Chicago to present our claims in behalf of adopting the western classification of minimum car weights in their territory, but sorry to say was not successful, but there is still hope, if the work is continued as it was with the other committees.

In April we had a petition before the official committee for change in classification of apple and black locust seed, but failed to gain its adoption.

It seems that this is a very unfavorable time to do much with the railroads, as they have at present rates more business than they can handle, and the Legislative agitation being so great and unfavorable they are not inclined to grant any concessions.

It is, however, a time when we should watch very carefully and protect our present classification and, if possible, avoid any unfavorable changes.

In November, in company with Mr. Watrous I attended the meeting of Nursery Inspectors and Entomologists at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the results of which you have in Mr. Watrous's report.

In December, in company with our president and Prof. Craig, I attended the meeting of Economic Entomologists in New York—the benefits resulting from the meeting here were the same as those from the Baton Rouge meeting and are given in their reports.

#### HARD FIGHT IN INDIANA

I have not had much to do with other legislative matters or time to give them, except a hard fight of near two months in our own state to kill a bill introduced in our own Legislature providing for bonds and license from all nurserymen doing business in the state. By the hearty co-operation of Messrs. Henby, Simpson, Reed and other nurserymen, and most especially the help of Dr. Forbes of Illinois, and Prof. Burgess, of Massachusetts (then of Ohio) to whom we are greatly indebted,

we succeeded in killing the bill and securing the passage of an inspection and certificate bill now our law.

There have been some very burdensome laws passed in some of the states, which might have been killed or modified if the proper action had been taken by the nurserymen in those states, assisted by the association, but we had no reports of them and did not know of them until too late. The vice-president in each state should watch closely the bills introduced and report same to the association so proper action could be taken.

#### TWO THOUSAND LETTERS SENT

Almost a constant correspondence has been kept up throughout the year on the various matters of interest—about 2,000 letters have been sent out in an effort to increase our membership. October 10, 1906, supplement No. 1 to our shippers' table was mailed to all members. This supplement refers particularly to import freight rates as well as giving some other facts which you should consider carefully. June 1st supplement No. 2 was issued. This applies especially to express business, general special rates, rules, etc. If any of the members have not received this supplement, I will be glad to furnish same.

Our table and supplements should be revised and printed in one table at once, as there are some features that could be made plainer and a few corrections; and the import table revised for this year, then future supplements issued as necessary.

I would now offer a few suggestions:

In future you have some one to follow up this work who can give it all the time needed (which will leave him little time for anything else). I would recommend leaving out appointment of transportation and legislative committees, leaving it with your special representative to choose and call on whoever, wherever and whenever, he might need for the special work to be done—the entire association being his committee.

The laws of the different states should be summarized and included in the shippers' tables, or supplements revising as often as necessary.

#### ARBITRATION OF CLAIMS

Another matter is the arbitration of claims: This is one feature I have been thinking of for a year or more. I believe if there were the proper disinterested arbitrator, endorsed by the association, to whom all contested or questionable claims could be referred by the railroads with the assurance that his verdict would be just, or, if anything, we might say rather favorable to the railroads and that would protect them from being held up (as they certainly often are) it would in time be found a great help to both parties and secure much more prompt settlement of claims. Would it not be well to consider this carefully and take it up with the association of claim agents, if there is such?

Again, I would like to revive the interest in mutual fire insurance. This subject has been before us once or twice, and the last time I was one of the committee appointed to investigate it, but railroad and other work coming up and taking so much time it was neglected and no report made. It seems to me it is now time for this to be taken up and I am confident something good can be worked out of it. Your special agent, assisted by some good members, might be able to report a feasible plan by another year.

I think this is enough for this time and that you will find there is an abundance of work to keep some one busy for the next year or more, and work worthy of your careful consideration.

I thank you one and all for the hearty support and co-operation given me in the past year, and hope you are not disappointed in the work that has been done, and ask for my successor the same support, hoping he may be able to reap for you much larger benefits.

E. ALBERTSON,

Special Representative A. A. of N.

## AMERICAN FRUITS

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Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds, of interest to the Nursery Trade, and allied topics are solicited.

Rochester, N. Y., July, 1907

### NURSERY ASSOCIATIONS

**American Association of Nurserymen**—President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

**American Nurserymen's Protective Association**—President, R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

**American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association**—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

**Association of Oklahoma Nurserymen**—President, J. A. Lopeman, Enid, Okla. Terr.; secretary, C. E. Garce Noble, Okla. Terr.

**Canadian Association of Nurserymen**—President, E. D. Smith, Winona; Secretary, C. C. R. Morden, Niagara Falls.

**Connecticut Nurserymen's Association**—President, John S. Barnes, Yaleville; Secretary, Frank E. Conine, Stratford.

**Eastern Association of Nurserymen**—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

**National Association of Retail Nurserymen**—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, F. E. Grover, Rochester, N. Y.

**Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association**—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phenonton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

**Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen**—President, F. W. Power, Chico, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonnason, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

**Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association**—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.

**Southern Nurserymen's Association**—President, John A. Young, Greensboro, N. C.; Secretary, Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga.

**Tennessee Nurserymen's Association**—President, J. C. Hale, Winchester; secretary, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville.

**Texas Nurserymen's Association**—President, E. M. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; secretary, F. W. Malley, Garrison, Tex.

**Western Association of Nurserymen**—President, A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City.

**West Virginia Nurserymen's Association**—President, W. A. Gold, Mason City; secretary, R. R. Harris, Harpersville.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; vice-president, C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y. Executive Committee—J. H. Dayton, Painesville, Ohio; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia.

Legislation—Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.  
Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Transportation—F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kans.  
National Inspection Law—Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.

Program—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.  
Publicity—J. M. Irvine, St. Joseph, Mo.

Exhibits—Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.  
Arrangements—George C. Seager, (Asso. Sec.) Rochester, N. Y.

Editing Report—J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Mutual Fire Insurance—Judge Eugene Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; Robert Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.

Ways and Means—J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Iowa.  
National Council of Horticulture—Charles J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.

Arrangements—Charles A. Igenfritz, Monroe, Mich.  
STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS—Alabama, Henry Chase, Huntsville; Arkansas, W. G. Vincenbeller, Fayetteville; California, F. W. Power, Chico; Colorado, A. M. Ferguson, Denver; Connecticut, C. R. Burr, Manchester, Delaware; D. S. Collins, Milford; Florida, R. C. Simpson, Monticello; Georgia, Charles T. Smith, Concord; Illinois, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton; Indiana, C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport; Iowa, E. L. Sherman, Charles City; Kansas, A. Willis, Ottawa; Kentucky, Louis Hillenmeyer, Lexington; Louisiana, A. K. Clingman, Keithville; Maryland, C. M. Peters, Snow Hill; Massachusetts, W. H. Wyman, N. Abington; Michigan, G. A. Igenfritz, Monroe; Minnesota, Clarence A. Wedge, Albert Lea; Missouri, Frank Weber, Nursery, Mississippi, S. W. Crowell, Rich; Nebraska, George Marshall, Arlington; Montana, D. J. Tighe, Billings; New Hampshire, John C. Chase, Derry; New Jersey, Wm. Flemly, Springfield; New York, William Pitkin, Rochester; North Carolina, J. Van Lindley, Pomona; Ohio, J. W. McNary, Xenia; Oregon, M. McDonald, Salem; Oklahoma, J. A. Lopeman, Enid; Pennsylvania, T. B. Meehan, Dreshertown; South Dakota, George H. Whiting, Yankton; Tennessee, E. W. Chattin, Winchester; Texas, E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; Utah, P. A. Dix, Roy; Virginia, W. M. Wood, Bristol; West Virginia, B. T. Southern, Clarksburg; Wisconsin, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson.

### THE DETROIT CONVENTION

Seldom if ever has the American Association of Nurserymen held a convention at which the sessions were so filled with discussion of practical trade topics as was that at Detroit last month.

To the programme committee much credit is due for the success of its efforts to provide material of direct benefit to the members. And at the same time marked appreciation is due to the many who participated in the discussions, either by prepared or by extemporaneous addresses. The members of the Association are busy men; this is a result of the competition of the age. To prepare an address for the convention requires time and more or less effort. That the interests of the Association were considered was shown by the unusual number of practical papers presented in response to the appeals of the committee on programme.

We are not enabled in limited space to reproduce in this issue all the papers prepared for the convention, but we give a detailed report of the convention and we present all of the reports in full. The papers will follow.

Matters of special interest to the nursery trade were discussed at all the sessions. There was general desire to gain information and a commendable spirit of compliance on the part of those who had information to give.

The difficulty in holding the members after the second day's sessions suggests a question as to the advisability of more than a two days' convention. This suggestion is respectfully referred to the officers and the programme and arrangement committees.

### SPECIMEN ROSE GARDEN

Jackson & Perkins Company, Newark, N. Y., are establishing a specimen garden of roses which they intend shall eventually include all varieties that are sufficiently hardy for outdoor planting in Western New York. More than seven hundred and fifty different kinds were set out the past spring, and many others will be added next season.

In laying out the planting each class of roses was placed by itself, and under each class the kinds of similar colors are grouped together so as to facilitate the study and comparison of them.

The garden will also be used as a place for carrying on hybridizations with a view to obtaining valuable new sorts; especial attention is to be paid to this line of work in the future.

### BRUSH PILE DOOMED?

One of the most interesting papers presented at the Detroit convention of the American Association was that by E. H. Pratt on the preservation of dormant nursery stock in cold storage. It was one of the most talked of papers of the meeting.

The experiment by Mr. Pratt is one that may be tried by any nurseryman; and in the interest of the marked change that its successful accomplishment would cause, it is suggested that the test should be applied to various kinds of nursery stock. We refer our readers to Mr. Pratt's paper presented in full in this issue. Rochester nurserymen have a cold storage plant close at hand and some one or more will doubtless be inclined to make the experiment, too.

### PRESIDENTS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

As has been frequently stated, the proceedings of the American Association of Nurserymen for the years 1878, 1879 and 1881 were lost long ago. All published records of the association have been defective as to these years—even as to names of the presiding officer in each of those years.

The publication of the list of presidents, so far as was known, in the June issue of AMERICAN FRUITS revived interest in this matter and caused discussion at the Detroit convention.

In the interest of an authentic record at least of the presidents of the association, AMERICAN FRUITS has caused special inquiry to be made of members of the association of long standing, including J. J. Harrison, N. H. Albaugh, William C. Barry and Edgar Sanders.

Mr. Sanders is, perhaps, as well qualified as is any one to fill in the desired data, for he was instrumental in the formation of the association more than thirty years ago. He has furnished to AMERICAN FRUITS the following list:

Year.	Place.	President.
1876	Chicago.....	E. Moody.
1877	Chicago.....	J. S. Stickney.
1878	Rochester.....	J. J. Harrison.
1879	Cleveland.....	T. S. Hubbard.
1880	Chicago.....	N. H. Albaugh.
1881	Dayton.....	N. H. Albaugh.
1882	Rochester.....	William C. Barry.
1883	St. Louis.....	M. A. Hunt.
1884	Chicago.....	Edgar Sanders.
1885	Chicago.....	N. J. Colman.
1886	Washington.....	N. J. Colman.
1887	Chicago.....	C. L. Watrous.
1888	Detroit.....	George A. Sweet.
1889	Chicago.....	George A. Sweet.
1890	New York.....	S. M. Emery.
1891	Minneapolis.....	J. Van Lindley.
1892	Atlanta.....	H. Augustine.
1893	Chicago.....	U. P. Pearsall.
1894	Niagara Falls.....	J. H. Hale.
1895	Indianapolis.....	J. H. Hale.
1896	Chicago.....	Silas Wilson.
1897	St. Louis.....	Irving Rouse.
1898	Omaha.....	A. L. Brooke.
1899	Chicago.....	Wilson J. Peters.
1900	Chicago.....	Theodore J. Smith.
1901	Niagara Falls.....	R. C. Berckmans.
1902	Milwaukee.....	Charles A. Igenfritz.
1903	Detroit.....	Nathan W. Hale.
1904	Atlanta.....	E. W. Kirkpatrick.
1905	West Baden.....	E. Albertson.
1906	Dallas.....	Orlando Harrison.
1907	Detroit.....	J. W. Hill.

J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O., writes to AMERICAN FRUITS as follows:

"In looking over my old letter files I find letter heads of the American Association of Nurserymen bearing these names and dates:

"1878—J. S. Stickney, president; meeting at Rochester, N. Y.

"1879—J. J. Harrison, president; meeting at Cleveland, O.

"1880—T. S. Hubbard, president; meeting at Chicago, Ill.

"1881—N. H. Albaugh, president; meeting at Dayton, O.

"1882—W. C. Barry, president; meeting at Rochester, N. Y.

"Mr. Hubbard was vice-president at the Cleveland meeting and was elected president for the following year. I was elected at the Rochester meeting and served at Cleveland."

Some confusion is likely to result in view of the fact that the president is elected at one meeting to serve at the next. For the last two decades at least the name of the president elected at the meeting in the year opposite his name has been used.



## PRESIDENT HILL'S COMMITTEES

## Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

The following named gentlemen have been requested to act in the capacity of chairmen of the respective committees for the ensuing year:

Legislation—William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Transportation—R. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

National Inspection Law—Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.

Programme—R. C. Berekman, Augusta, Ga.

Publicity—J. M. Irvine, St. Joseph, Mo.

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Arrangements—George C. Seager (Asso. Sec.), Rochester, N. Y.

Editing Report—J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mutual Fire Insurance—Judge Eugene Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; Robert Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.

By a resolution of the association at Dallas, Tex., in 1906, the president is permitted to appoint the chairman only of the respective committees, and the gentleman so appointed has authority to call to his aid or appoint any other members of the organization as his associates.

The state vice-presidents have been requested to look after the interests of the association in their respective states and report promptly to the president or chairman of the legislation committee any matter of importance requiring attention.

I am advised that Mr. Harrison of Berlin, Md., Dr. Forbes of Urbana, Ill., and Prof. Newell of Baton Rouge, La., have already taken up the matter of uniform inspection law to be submitted to Congress at its next session.

The matter of testing the constitutionality of the South Dakota law, is in the hands of Chairman Pitkins, who has called to his aid some other strong members of the association and prompt action may be expected in this important matter.

J. W. HILL.

Des Moines, Ia.

## PACIFIC COAST NURSERYMEN

The fifth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association will be held at Salem, Ore., July 10, 11 and 12. There will be present: F. A. Huntley, commissioner of horticulture of the state of Washington; W. K. Newell, president, and H. M. Williamson, secretary, of the Oregon state board of horticulture; H. C. Atwell, president, and E. R. Lake, secretary of the Oregon State Horticultural Society; John Isaac, secretary, and probably Edward M. Ehrhorn, deputy commissioner of the California horticultural commission; C. I. Lewis, horticulturist, and A. B. Cordley entomologist, from the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, besides nurserymen, seedmen, inspectors and fruit growers. This promises to be one of the most interesting meetings held and there will be the finest display of cherries ever shown on the Pacific Coast, as a large number of silver cups have been offered as premiums.

President F. W. Power of the association, hopes to increase the membership, now 98, to a considerable extent. The secretary is C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash.

## THOSE WHO WERE AT DETROIT

ALABAMA—Herbert Chase, Earl Roach, Charles Rolf, W. F. Helkes, Henry B. Chase, John Fraser, Jr., and wife, Huntsville.

CONNECTICUT—C. R. Burr, Manchester.

DELAWARE—A. N. Brown, Wyoming.

FLORIDA—R. C. Simpson, Monticello.

COLORADO—A. M. Ferguson, Denver.

ILLINOIS—William Saddler, Bloomington; J. F. Sullivan, J. S. Wilson, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Frank Kadlec, Chicago; Guy A. Bryant and wife, Princeton; L. F. Dintelmann, Belleville; George Winter, La Salle; D. Hill, Dundee; Z. C. Smith, Maywood; James McKinney, Quincy.

INDIANA—E. Albertson, wife and daughter, C. M. Hobbs, Harry Hobbs, Frederick Hobbs, Bridgeport; W. C. Reed, H. D. Simpson, Vincennes; G. N. Moyer, Laketon; E. G. Hill, Richmond; H. E. Jackman, Waterloo; W. C. Dickey, Indiana Harbor; E. A. Henby, Greenfield; E. Y. Teas, Centerville.

IOWA—E. M. Sherman, T. A. Sherman, H. G. Patten, Charles City; E. S. Welch, A. F. Lake, R. S. Lake, J. H. Wallace, Shenandoah; J. M. Graham, Mechanicsville; F. W. Meneray, Council Bluffs; C. E. Gardner, Osage; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines; E. F. Edmondson, Perry; Davenport Nursery Co., Davenport.

KANSAS—Walter Truitt, Chanute; E. P. Bernardin, Parsons; A. Willis, F. H. Stannard and daughter, Ottawa; F. W. Watson and wife, J. H. Skinner and wife, Topeka; J. Moncrief, wife and son, Winfield; T. E. Griesa, A. C. Griesa, Lawrence.

KENTUCKY—L. E. Hillenmeyer, Lexington. MARYLAND—Orlando Harrison, Berlin; Charles M. Peters, Snow Hill; Reese C. Peters, Ironshire.

MASSACHUSETTS—Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem; W. H. Wyman, North Abington; A. E. Robinson, Bedford.

MICHIGAN—W. F. Ilgenfritz and brother, B. J. Greening, R. M. Sperry, Charles A. Ilgenfritz and wife, Monroe; H. J. Hunter, E. Ferand and son, Perfection Manufacturing Co., Detroit; Harry E. Hamilton, Bangor; George A. Hawley, Hart; R. J. Coryell, Birmingham; L. P. Thurston, George Hamilton, Kalamazoo; Paw Paw Valley Nursery Co., Coloma; John Spielman, Adrian; C. E. Whitten, Bridgman; E. W. Dunham, Stevensville.

MISSISSIPPI—S. W. Crowell, Mr. Good, Rich.

VIRGINIA—W. M. Wood, Bristol.

MISSOURI—George K. Pixley, James M. Irvine, W. G. Campbell, C. G. Kelsey, St. Joseph; F. A. Weber, Nursery; W. P. Stark, Eugene W. Stark, Louisiana; J. L. Bagby, New Haven; George H. Johnston, Kansas City; A. O. Wild, Sarcocle.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—John C. Chase, Derry.

MONTANA—D. J. Tighe, Billings.

MINNESOTA—E. W. Reid, St. Paul; J. M. Underwood and wife, Mrs. S. Underwood, Lake City; Clarence Wedge and wife, Albert Lea.

OKLAHOMA—J. A. Lopenam and wife, Enid.

OREGON—M. M. McDonald.

NEBRASKA—George A. Marshall, G. L. Welch, B. E. Fields and wife, R. B. Fields, Fremont; J. A. Brown, Guy A. Brown, Peter Youngers, Geneva; C. M. Hurlburt, Fairbury.

NEW JERSEY—Hiram T. Jones, E. Runyan, Elizabeth, William Flemer, Springfield; P.

Ouwerkerk, Weehawken; C. A. Bennett, Robbinsville.

NEW YORK—F. M. Hartman and wife, C. W. McNair and wife, N. W. Uhl, W. J. Maloney, Kelly Bros., W. H. Hartman, J. B. Morey, James M. Kennedy and wife, Dansville; E. H. Pratt, Messrs. Wheelock & Clark, F. E. Schifferli, Geo. S. Josselyn and wife, Messrs. Foster & Griffith, Fredonia; D. H. Henry, R. G. Chase Co., H. L. King, Theo. J. Smith, O. G. Chase, J. N. Twomey, Geneva; F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Andre L. Causse, B. G. Pratt, C. C. Abel & Co., C. B. Knickman, Mr. McHutchison, Winifred Rolker, Bates Wyman, J. E. Pierce, H. F. Darrow and wife, New York city; Chas. J. Brown and two sons, William Pitkin, E. S. Osborn and wife, J. M. Charlton and wife, C. L. Yates, J. F. Dale, M. B. Fox, Ralph T. Olcott, George C. Seager, E. J. Seager, William C. Barry, Frederick Barry, Chas. J. Maloy, J. Porter Clark, Horace Hooker, Allen L. Wood and wife, C. W. Vredenburg, Nathan R. Graves, Irving Rouse, A. A. Mosher, Rochester; J. M. Pitkin, G. C. Perkins, John Watson, Newark; C. W. Ward, Queens, L. I.; Henry Hicks, Westbury Station; Lake View Nursery, Sheridan; Nelson Bogue, Batavia; Benjamin F. Kean, Stanley; John Craig, Ithaca; Daniel T. McCarthy, Lockport; R. H. Dougherty, J. S. Cooley, Groveland.

OHIO—M. Barnes & Co., Cincinnati; A. B. French, Clyde; R. C. Stoehr, C. W. Hoffman, Dayton; W. P. Bates, Elyria; W. O. Muchmore, Fremont; Charles Ernst, Moscow; E. M. Barnes, Mt. Healthy; F. W. Bernard, A. F. Bernard, H. Kohankie & Son, J. H. Dayton, J. J. Harrison, W. C. Harrison, Robert George, Jay Storrs, P. S. Nichols, Clifford Waldorf, W. B. Cole, Painesville; F. D. Green, T. B. West, A. Champion, Perry; N. H. Albaugh, Mr. Freeman, Phoneton; E. J. Cox, Rockwood; W. H. Myerhofer, Salem; Thomas A. McBeth, Charles C. Leedle, Springfield; S. R. Fergus, T. J. Dinsmore, Tippecanoe City; L. D. Poock, C. M. Redman, Troy; J. J. Jenkins & Son, Winona; J. W. McNary, Xenia; O. E. Carr, Yellow Springs.

NORTH DAKOTA—Oscar H. Will, Bismarck. SOUTH DAKOTA—Geo. H. Whiting, Yankton.

GEORGIA—L. A. Berekman, Augusta; Charles T. Smith, Concord.

TEXAS—D. W. Ford, Madisonville, E. W. Kirkpatrick and two daughters, C. C. Mayhew, McKinney; Will B. Munson, Denison.

WISCONSIN—W. H. Bright, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson; L. L. Kellogg, Janesville; T. J. Ferguson, Wauwatosa.

PENNSYLVANIA—O. P. Beckley, Harrisburg; Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown; A. P. Goodwin, Industry; W. H. Moon, Morrisville.

TENNESSEE—E. W. Chattin, J. C. Hale, Winchester; H. N. Camp, Knoxville; S. Dougherty, Powell Station; R. O. Lamar, J. W. Shadow, Pulaski.

WEST VIRGINIA—John W. Stewart and three associates, Martinsburg; B. T. Southern, Clarksburg.

FOREIGN—William Satter, Boskoop, Holland; Henry Looymans, Oudenbosch, Holland; R. Smith & Co., Ltd., Worcester, England.

CANADA—E. Morris, Fonthill, Ont.; E. C. Morris, Brown's Nurseries, Ont.; B. W. Secord, Pelham Corners, Ont.

## SNAP SHOTS AT THE CONVENTION

Among the nurserymen from across the Atlantic who were at the convention was Smith Carrington, director of Richard Smith & Co., Worcester, England. This house was established in 1840 by Mr. Carrington's grandfather. They grow a general line of fruit and ornamental stock and have shipped large rhododendrons to America.

Stanley Watson was missed; but his brother John Watson was on hand. He is also popular with the members. For some time he has been with Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., whose interests he represented at the convention.

W. T. Hood was detained from the convention by attendance at graduating exercises in which his son participated.

John C. Chase presided at the meeting of the state vice-presidents. Mr. George, of Painesville, O., was the secretary.

John Fraser, Huntsville, Ala., and Miss Frankie Vaughn, of Monrovia, were married on June 7th and started for Chicago and the West. Their trip included Detroit where they attended the nurserymen's convention.

[Continued from page 74]

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

full remuneration as a man in any profession, for no man has to work harder and put in longer hours.

Fellow nurserymen, there are many reasons why you cannot grow trees as cheaply as you once did. Are you determined to continue to sell at the same old price? I predict that greater care will be necessary to grow good stock and more rigid inspection will be insisted on in the future. Are you preparing to meet these conditions?

Let the nurserymen stand together, let them have confidence and faith in each other. Let them know the cost of production and charge accordingly, let them grow good stock. Study the needs of the planters; advise wisely; act conservatively, and above all, so conduct their affairs as to bring credit and renown upon a business which is among the most honorable and pleasant, open to intelligent men, that of the nurseryman.

The failure of the peach crop this year in Texas is attributed by Prof. Kyle not to freezes, but to an exceedingly mild winter and extremely dry weather.



# TRANSPORTATION

## KEEP POSTED ON FREIGHT RATES

**That is the Suggestion to Nurserymen By Chairman Reed of the Transportation Committee—American Association Should be Represented Once a Year at Least at Meetings of Railroad Classification Committees—Minimum Carloads—Express Business.**

Chairman W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., of the transportation committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, presented the following report at the Detroit convention:

Owing to the numerous concessions granted by the railroads a year ago, your committee has been unable to make the showing it did last year. However, our energies have been largely devoted to securing the adoption of the concessions granted by the different railroads, as a number of the roads refused to abide by the ruling of the classification committee.

Your former committee secured the adoption of a 16,000 minimum on small cars by the Southern classification, which went into effect January 20, 1906.

Some of the southern roads refused to adopt same, owing to a commodity rate which applied to Ohio and Mississippi River points from Huntsville, Winchester and other nursery centers. These roads still hold to a 20,000 minimum.

After considerable correspondence on the subject with these roads—and with nurserymen that it effected—we were able to get the adoption of the 16,000 minimum, which went into effect January 20, 1907.

We desire to thank the firm of Stark Brothers Co. for help along this line (Iowa Railway Commission). At our meeting a year ago the writer stated that we had made application for the adoption of the western classification, as applied to the nursery business.

We are pleased to report that at this July meeting the commission adopted the same. Our thanks are extended to Captain Watrous, who presented the matter before the committee. The writer having sent all papers on the subject to J. W. Hill, who could not attend the meeting, and turned the papers over to Captain Watrous. This gives us the 16,000 minimum on all shipments in Iowa, except that there were commodity rates in force from Topeka to Shenandoah which caused some little controversy with nurserymen at that point with the railroads. I believe, however, this has been corrected now.

### TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT BUREAU

In January, 1906, Mr. Countin, chairman, wrote me their committee would adopt the western classification, as it applied to the nursery business. However, later—some of the roads refused to accept same, especially the Harriman lines.

Mr. Albertson then asked that we be granted an audience with the committee, and the writer appeared before the committee March 4, 1907, and presented the same. We are sorry to report, however, that they did not see fit to grant our request and the 20,000 minimum still applies to some of the Pacific Coast business.

### OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

In February, I received a communication from Jackson & Perkins in regard to classification on apple seed, and after looking the matter up found that apple and locust seeds were classed as first class, while garden seeds, alfalfa and clover seed were classed third.

Third class rate from New York to Vincennes is 58 cents, while first class was 81 cents. We made application before the committee at their April meeting, asking for third class on these two items, but owing to the rush of packing season, it was impossible to be represented in person before this committee, and had to rely on correspondence.

The committee refused, however, to make the change, but think if this is followed up and presented in person before them, we may still be successful. Would also recommend same with the Trans-Continental.

The Texas railway commission still holds to a 20,000 minimum. I think if the Texas nurserymen would take this matter up with the railroads in connection with the transportation committee, they could secure the adoption of the western classification, same as we have done in Iowa.

There have been some changes in express rates and classification, as you all note by the last supplement of the Shippers' Table issued by Mr. Albertson. I think there is considerable work to be done along this line, as very few nurserymen are posted as to express classification.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

We would recommend that all transportation work be placed in the hands of the special representative, whoever that may be, as few nurserymen have the time to give the matter the attention it needs, and should the transportation committee be continued, it should consist of one member only to work in connection with the special representative, allowing them to call in any help they may need.

I would advise that this association be represented at least once a year at the meetings of the different classification committees, to keep in touch with what is going on and prevent any adverse rulings, as it applies to our business.

I would urge all nurserymen to keep themselves posted as to freight rates. Watch their freight bills more closely. We had two shipments from France this spring on which our rebate amounted to nearly \$70.00. The first shipment of 19 cases freight \$204.00 on receipt of invoice and bill lading. We noticed that the rate was too high compared with shippers' table. We took this matter up at once before the shipment reached the customs house, and before it reached Vincennes, we received a check from the Transportation Co. for \$37.23 over-charge on the 19 cases.

W. C. Reed, Chairman.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE RULING

Atlanta fruit growers and commission men are interested in the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce commission reducing the rates on peaches shipped from Macon, Columbus and Atlanta to New York from 81 cents to 76 cents a hundred pounds, and reducing refrigerator charges from 12 and a half to 11 cents a crate on 42 pound crates.

In addition to this reduction the commission has ruled that in the future 500 crates will constitute a car load, instead of, as was formerly the case, 550 crates.

### SALEM'S CHERRY EXPOSITION

M. McDonald, of the Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Ore., who was at the Detroit convention, was enthusiastic over the cherry exposition in connection with the annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association, in Salem, July 19-12.

Handsome silver cups have been donated by Salem business firms and fruitmen from other cities. Awards will be made of first prizes for 10-pound box and also for 10 pound 8-carton box, in the Royal Ann, Lambert, Ring and Black Republican varieties, also for Deacon Hoskins and Waterhouse varieties in 10-pound boxes.

A hearing by the Interstate Commerce commission of the complaint by fruit growers of California against the Southern Pacific for alleged unfair distribution is set for July 9 in Los Angeles.

## REPORT ON RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee chosen to report on the recommendations of the president's address, and those in the report of Mr. Albertson, special representative of the association, have attended to their duties and present the following report:

We concur with the president in recommending first, closer co-operation between the nurserymen and their respective state experimental stations; in the testing of new varieties before they are placed upon the market for sale. Secondly, the encouragement of all civic associations that are seeking to educate the people in the use of trees and plants for beautifying the home and the town. Third, that a committee of three be appointed by the president to represent the association of nurserymen at the meetings of the entomologists of the country and cultivate the good offices of that very useful body of men in the interests of the buyers, as well as the producers of nursery stock. Fourth, that the vice-presidents of the various states be appointed a committee in each state to watch the legislatures during their period of law-making and unmaking of laws to see that no law detrimental to the interests of the nurserymen are passed, and when such ill-advised legislation is threatened, to notify the president of the association who shall lend the influence of the national organization to the securing of right legislation. We wish to commend very heartily the efforts put forth by Mr. Albertson—special agent for the association for the past year—and to urge the following recommendation taken from his report:

"If in the future you have someone to follow up this work who can give it all the time needed (which will leave him little time for anything else) I would recommend leaving out the appointment of transportation and legislative committees, leaving it with your special representative to choose and call on whoever, wherever and whenever he might need for the special work to be done—the entire association being his committee."

"The laws of the different states should be summarized and included in the shippers' tables, or supplements revising them as often as necessary."

We concur with Mr. Albertson in this suggestion, that the laws of the various states and of Canada, relative to the transportation of nursery stock, including duties on imports, freight and express rates, etc., should be compiled in convenient form and placed in the report of proceedings of this association for easy reference. We would bring to your notice another recommendation of his report, that is worthy of consideration by this body, viz., the formation of some mutual fire insurance association whereby the rates of insurance may be materially reduced from the rates now paid to the old line companies for such protection, as the nurserymen need.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER YOUNGERS,

J. H. DAYTON,

W. H. WYMAN.

### FIGHTING THE SCALE

The American Horticultural Distributing Co. came up strong at the convention in Detroit with a big exhibit and with several representatives there to give to inquiring nurserymen information at first hand regarding their products. Their literature contains exceedingly strong evidence as to the worth of the "Target Brand" Scale Destroyer, and many nurserymen are now numbered among their customers. They urgently invited the nurserymen to visit their exhibit, and now write those who failed to do so to communicate with the company at Martinsburg, W. Va., so that comprehensive information may be furnished by mail.

The energy that is being put forth by this company through its representatives, together with a good product, will be sure to make things move.

Glen Brothers, nurserymen, established in 1866, has just been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The officers and directors are: Emerson S. Mayo, Ray A. Mayo and George M. Pappert.

## EXHIBITS AT DETROIT

To the President and Members of the American Association of Nurserymen:  
We, your committee, appointed to report on the exhibits, beg leave to report as follows:  
We find on exhibition the following:

## FRUITS.

G. A. Marshall, Arlington, Neb.—Windsor Chief Apple.

Texas Nursery Co., Sherman, Tex.—Early Wheeler Peach in prominence; also Dewey, Greensboro, Arp Beauty, Mamie Ross, Elberta and Burbank Plum.

D. W. Ford, Madisonville, Tex.—Exhibit of Texas Fruits and Vegetables in variety.

Spencer Seedless Apple Co., Michigan Division—Preserved specimens of one year trees.

Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Ore.—Sack of English Walnuts.

Western Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.—Brother Jonathan Apple.

## MATERIALS.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.—Red Star Raffia.

McHutchison & Co., New York City—Red Star Raffia.

New Jersey Moss & Peat Co.—Bale of moss with samples.

Ward, Dickey Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Ind.—Box straps.

Rochester Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Colored plates, binders and cases.

Vredenberg & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Colored plates, photographs and catalogues.

Perfection Mfg Co., Detroit, Mich.—Tree and pot labels.

Dayton Fruit Tree and Label Co., Dayton, O.—Tree and pot labels.

Benjamin Chase Co., Derry, N. H.—Tree and pot labels.

J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa.—Catalogue samples.

Western Fruit Grower Publishing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.—Colored plate and catalogue samples.

## INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

American Horticultural Dist. Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—Large lines of various fungicides, insecticides and grafting wax.

Thayer-Hovey Soap Co.—Tak-a-nap Emulsion Soap.

B. G. Pratt Co.—Scalecide.

## TREES AND PLANTS.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.—Japanese Maples.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.—Budded Apple, Pear and Cherry.

Fraser Nursery, Huntsville, Ala.—Peach Trees in specified grades.

## I Have to Offer

## Orange Quince Buds

true to name. These are very fine. I trust you will favor me with an order which will be shipped promptly.

Write for Prices.

John Twomey Geneva, N. Y.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

## Peach Seed

We find little to encourage the hope for a crop of Peaches this season and nurserymen who have not provided themselves against such contingencies, may yet save time and money by sending their orders at once as we have only a few hundred bushels still remaining.

## W. W. WITTMAN &amp; CO.

117 Hanover St. Baltimore, Md.  
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## Knox Nurseries

Cherry Trees—From Vincennes, Indiana.  
Pecan Trees—Paper shell sorts from our branch nursery in Monticello, Florida.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Props.  
Vincennes Ind.

## OUR SPECIALTY

## Burbanks Wonderful Winter Rhubarb

Plant any time from September till May.  
Headquarters for California Fruits and Berries.  
Write for quotations on your needs.

Peach Seed in Car Lots

WAGNER'S NURSERY, Pasadena, Cal.

J. H. Skinner & Co., Topeka, Kan.—Seedling Cut Leaf Maple. Special mention for new feature.

Oregon Nursery Co., Salem, Ore.—Miracle Tree.

McNary & Gaines, Xenia, O.—Hydrangea Aborecens.

E. Y. Teas Co., Centerville, Ind.—Am. Ever-blooming Hydrangea.

Elizabeth Nursery Co., Elizabeth, N. J.—Collection of shrubs and evergreens for lining out.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.—Hydrangeas and Clematis.

B. Hill, Dundee, Ill.—Evergreens, large and small specimens in variety.

Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia.—Collection of Evergreens in variety.

Good & Reese Co., Springfield, O.—Collection of Rose Plants in variety for lining out.

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, Ill.—White Baby Rambler Roses, and Snowball Hydrangea.

## SPRAYERS.

The Am. Horticultural Dist. Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—Niagara Power Sprayer.

Harrison H. Harper, exhibiting for E. C. Brown Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Traction Power Sprayer for Nursery, Orchard and Vineyard.

E. F. Kauffman—York Gas Sprayer.

## TOOLS AND APPLIANCES.

Am. Horticultural Dist. Co., Martinsburg, W. Va.—Pruning Shears.

J. W. Stevenson, North Bend, Neb.—Tree Eater and Box Clamp.

L. F. Dintleman, Belleville, Ill.—Simplex Tree Baler.

G. C. Stone, Dansville, N. Y.—Willow and Twine Looper.

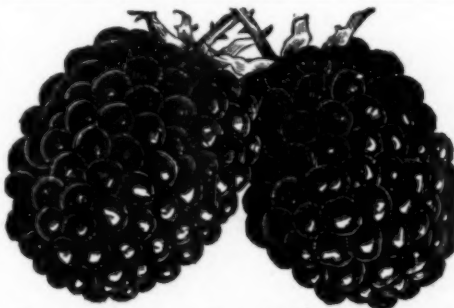
I. E. Igenfritz & Sons, Monroe, Mich.—Stock and Graft Planter and Firmer.

H. L. Reed, Louisiana, Mo.—Tree Stripper.

Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.—Tree Digger and Brown Box-Clamp.

Allen L. Wood, Rochester, N. Y.—Automatic Tree Pruner.

Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kan.—Dunbar



## Everything in Small Fruit Plants

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W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.

## Field Grown Roses

## Ornamental Shrubs

## Iris and Paeonies

Trade List Now Ready

## The United States Nursery Co.

RICH, MISS.

## Wanted

Young man who has had practical experience in fruit tree nurseries. Must thoroughly understand budding and grafting. Regular wages \$35.00 per month with found. During budding season, which commences about June 15th and lasts until September 15th, \$2.50 per day with found. Address

Fancher Creek Nurseries, Inc.

Fresno, Cal.

When writing to advertisers please mention AMERICAN FRUITS

## Seedling Topper.

Jackson-Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.—Tree Counter.

Chase Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., Nursery Hoe.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dreshertown, Pa.—Nursery Spade.

Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala.—Caliper, Tree Counter, Knives, Shears and Mule-skin Mittens.

Addresograph Co., Chicago, Ill.—Addressing Machine.

## JOURNALS.

The AMERICAN FRUITS, Rochester, N. Y.—Sample copies.

The National Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.—Sample copies.

Western Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.—Sample copies.

National Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mich.—Sample copies.

Apple Specialist, Quincy, Ill.—Sample copies.

Suburban Life, New York City—Sample copies.

We find the machinery exhibit stronger and better than in the past. The exhibit of planting machines, tree balers, spray pumps, tree strippers, tree diggers are specially worthy of mention.

Your committee would commend also the exhibit of live plants illustrating grades and methods of grading, methods of culture and methods of training, and new and desirable forms of nursery products.

Wish also to commend the exhibits of fresh fruits and vegetables, both of the growth of the year 1906 and year 1907.

The association is indebted to the exhibit committee for the excellence and variety of exhibits; the collection of this kind is only gotten together by well directed and persevering efforts.

We understand from the chairman of the exhibit committee that other exhibits than those mentioned in our report were shipped, but by reason of their delay or going astray failed to arrive, which is very much regretted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN CRAIG,

WILL B. MUNSON.

## AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Secretary John Craig, of Ithaca, N. Y., has sent out the preliminary announcement of the thirty-first biennial session of the American Pomological Society, which will be held September 24, 25 and 26, at the Jamestown Exposition grounds; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., is chairman of the executive committee.

## 800,000 CALIFORNIA PRIVET

One and Two Year

## 500,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS

One and Two Year

## For Fall or Spring Delivery

This stock will be first class. Will be pleased to quote you by mail.

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## PEONIES

I like to figure on your wants.

A postal card will bring you my list of the finest varieties.

## George H. Whiting Nurseries

A general stock of Hardy Northwestern Varieties that will succeed anywhere. It will pay you to get my Free Descriptive Catalogue. It is accurate, concise and original, and based upon 25 years' experience in South Dakota. The best of its kind in the Northwest to-day.

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## RAFFIA

RED STAR BRAND

The Nurseryman's grade in long white strong strands in braided hanks. Stock always on hand. About quality ask your neighbor. About price ask us.

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## LEGISLATION

### SOUTH DAKOTA LAW

Following is the opinion obtained from McGuire & Wood, attorneys, Rochester, N. Y., on the South Dakota nurseries law:

Rochester, N. Y., June 10, 1907.

To William Pitkin, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir: We are asked on behalf of the National Nurserymen's Association (1) to express an opinion as to the validity of an act of the Legislature of South Dakota relating to fruit tree nurseries approved March 2, 1907, a copy of which has been furnished us; and (2) to suggest a proper attitude to be taken by nurserymen of other states in regard to the same.

#### SCOPE OF THE ACT.

Section 1, requires nurserymen, resident and non-resident, who own or operate nurseries, to procure a permit from the Board of Agriculture before doing any business directly or indirectly in the State of South Dakota. As conditions precedent to the issuance of such permit, the nurseryman must (1) file a certificate of inspection from a duly authorized entomologist; (2) furnish references as to integrity, responsibility and good faith; and (3) file a continuing bond in the sum of \$5,000, upon which any person who sustains damage by reason of the violation of the provisions of the act may recover.

Section 2, provides that salesmen working within the limits of South Dakota, shall carry letters of authority from their principals containing a guaranty that any contract made by them will be fulfilled, unless rejected in writing by the principals within thirty days from date of order, and they must also carry a duplicate of the permit issued to their principals.

Section 3, makes it unlawful (1) to misrep-

resent nursery stock; (2) to refuse to state where or how it was propagated; (3) to sell or deliver stock which is untrue to name, or not sufficiently hardy for the locality where it is to be planted; or (4) to sell seeds which have been adulterated, or which because of age are deficient in vitality or germinating power; or (5) which contain a greater proportion of seeds of noxious or injurious plants than is claimed in the seed test of the goods sold.

Section 4, makes a violation of the Act a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$50 to \$300, and provides for the forfeiture of the permit issued to the principal or agent guilty of the violation, and in the case of the agent, precludes him from thereafter acting as the agent of another nurseryman.

Section 5, provides for the collection of an annual \$10.00 license fee from each principal, together with \$2.50 for each agent's duplicate.

The act in question is crudely drawn. In the foregoing summary, we have given the act a liberal construction rather than a narrow and technical one, a construction that its supporters would probably claim for it.

In our opinion of September 14, 1903, in regard to the statutes of Michigan, West Virginia, Virginia and Connecticut, we pointed out that statutes of this character are always to be considered from two aspects, first, as to whether they are a valid exercise of the police power of the state. (If not, then they bind neither residents of the state, nor non-residents, and have no effect either upon state or interstate commerce); and second, as to whether they regulate, or assume to regulate interstate commerce, a subject upon which Congress alone has the power to legislate. (If they do, then they are void as to non-residents, though they may be valid as to residents, as applied to purely state transactions). (See our opinion above referred to).

Inasmuch as very few, if any, of your members are residents of South Dakota, we do not consider the subject except from an interstate standpoint.

It will be noted that only the first section of the statute deals directly with the nurseryman. The other sections will ordinarily apply to salesmen. In our opinion, it is competent for a state to require a non-resident nurseryman to obtain a permit from state authorities before doing business in the state, provided the conditions imposed are proper. The first condition,—a certificate of inspection from a duly authorized entomologist—we believe to be proper. The second condition,—reference as to integrity, responsibility and good faith—is, technically, of doubtful propriety; the common law presumptions of honesty, solvency and good faith ought not to be required to be supported by evidence, at least, until some evidence to the contrary has been furnished. This condition, however, is unimportant, for we know that no member of your association would hesitate to furnish all the references that could reasonably be required, even though he were not legally bound to do so. The third condition,—a continuing \$5,000 bond upon which any person sustaining damage by reason of any violation of the act may recover—we regard as highly improper. This condition, in our opinion, renders the entire act void.

Nursery stock is a well recognized article of interstate commerce. Trade in such stock, however extensive, in and of itself, can never affect public health, safety or morals. It is not inherently an occupation which may or should be licensed, or regulated. The only ground upon which any state can interfere is to prevent the perpetration of frauds, and to prevent the spread of injurious plant diseases. There is nothing in this statute aimed at the

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Apple, 60 varieties	Peach, 25 varieties
Pear, Stand. 15 var.	Quince, 5 varieties
Pear, Dwarf, 8 var.	Gooseberry, 3 varieties
Plum, 12 varieties	Current, 12 varieties
Cherry, "limited" 15 varieties	
Evergreens	Ornamental Trees
California Privet	Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings
Rhododendrons	Black Locust Seedlings
Shrubs	Russian Mulberry Seedlings
Vines	Weeping Trees
Roses	Osage Orange Hedge
Fruit Tree Seedlings	Catalpa Speciosa Seed
Peach Seed	Black Locust Seed
Apple Grafts and Pear Grafts	

We have the trees if you have the price, it's not high, ask us about it, we are always willing to make quotations, take your order and set it aside for shipment as you may direct.

Dealers complete list of wants  
Packing and other facilities unexcelled

**J. K. HENBY & SON**  
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## Nursery Stock Box Straps WHOLESALE

Best and Most Economical on Earth

We grow large quantities of Grafted and Budded Pecans, Standard Pears, Figs, Mulberries, Hardy Oranges, Japanese Persimmons and Shade and Ornamental Trees for the Wholesale Trade—and

Are in Position to Make Close Prices on High Grade Stock.

We also grow Nursery Stock on contract. LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS.

### Arcadia Nurseries

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### Trees

Bale 'em up on the Simplex Baler it does the work on Large and Small sized Bales. At the Dallas Meeting the Baler made many new Friends. Your money back if not satisfied. Price, \$16.00.

L. F. Dintelmann, Belleville, Ill.

### Wanted

A man who has worked in the nursery and is fairly well acquainted with trees, shrubs, etc. Who is sober and industrious and can take charge of a gang of men, apply to

THE MORRIS NURSERY COMPANY  
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### DON'T FORGET

We are still in the NURSERY business. Our specialties are growing Grape Vines and Currants in large quantities. We know how to grow them right, and our good grading and packing is what sells them.

Let me quote you prices on your wants.

F. E. SCHIFFERLI, Fredonia, N. Y.

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Manufacturers of Planished Sheet Steel

"Our Trees Are Stocky"

We Grow

## GRAFTED PECANS

For the Wholesale Trade

### THE NUT NURSERY COMPANY

R. C. SIMPSON, Mgr.

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## 4,000,000 PEACH TREES

J. C. HALE, Prop. Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries  
WINCHESTER, TENN.

Large Stock of Apple, 1 Year Pear and Cherry  
WRITE FOR PRICES

### Graves Peach

An Early Yellow Freestone Ripening a week before Crawford's Early. Trees from the originator have seal attached. Prices free.

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prevention of the spread of plant diseases, except the requirement of a certificate from a duly authorized entomologist, and that is reasonable. The balance of the statute is apparently an effort to prevent the perpetration of fraud. It is perfectly competent for a state legislature to make the commission of a fraud, a misdemeanor. But it is unreasonable to require a non-resident nurseryman to file a bond before doing business in South Dakota to the effect, in substance, that he will not commit a misdemeanor. Being unreasonable and in effect a restraint upon interstate commerce, it is void. As well might a legislature require a bond from farmers that they would not put the little apples in the bottom of the barrel. The honest farmer does not, and against the dishonest farmer, the purchaser has a perfect remedy. Every man starts out with the presumption of honesty in his favor. We know of no reason why nurserymen should be deprived of that presumption by any legislature, either in South Dakota or elsewhere.

The requirement, in question, is also unreasonable, and therefore void for quite another reason. It is a principle as old as the law itself, that a third party dealing with a special agent, must inquire into the agent's authority and cannot hold the employer, unless in his dealings the special agent keeps within his authority. Where the dealings are with a general agent, the rule is the reverse; there, the employer is bound by all acts of the agent which are within the apparent scope of his authority. Soliciting salesmen taking written orders for nursery stock by catalogue, (that is the course we understand is universally pursued), are clearly special agents. The real purpose of the act, in question, is to make the employing nurseryman responsible for the unauthorized acts of his soliciting salesman. No bond is required to make an employing nurseryman responsible for the authorized acts of his soliciting salesman. If you authorize your agent to make certain representations about your fruit trees and he makes them and they are not true, you are liable in case

damage ensues. It is not necessary for you to give a bond in order to make yourself liable. On the other hand, if your salesman should misrepresent your nursery stock, without authority from you and perhaps contrary to your instructions, you would be liable, if you had given the bond required by this act. If it be said that the act does not go as far as this, then the answer is that it is unreasonable to require, as a condition of doing business, that a man shall be liable for what he would be liable for without a bond.

The selling of nursery stock by non-resident nurserymen through traveling salesmen is unquestionably interstate commerce, and no state has the right to levy a tax upon such commerce under the guise of license fees, or otherwise.

Robbins vs. Shelby County Taxing District, 120 U. S. 489.

Brennan vs. Titusville, 153 U. S. 289.

A state may, however, impose such burdens as may be absolutely necessary for the execution of its inspection laws (U. S. Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 10). It may be said that the requirements of a duly authorized entomologist's certificate is an "inspection law." It would seem that an annual fee of \$10.00 with \$2.50 for each agent's duplicate was quite a large fee for the examination and filing of such a certificate. It probably is not so exorbitant, however, as to render resistance on that ground advisable.

#### PROPER COURSE TO PURSUE.

We would advise that you procure and file a proper entomologist's certificate, that you tender the \$10.00 fee and demand a permit, declining, however, to furnish the bond specified in the statute. This was the course followed under the Michigan statute which is quite similar to the one under discussion. If it is desired to avoid litigation, possibly a form of bond could be prepared, which would be acceptable to the South Dakota authorities and under which you would be liable only for the matters for which you would be liable anyway. We certainly would not advise giving the bond specified in the statute.

Yours very truly,

McGuire & Wood.

#### TENNESSEE'S NEW LAW

Following is the text of a new law in Tennessee, furnished to us by E. W. Chatin, vice-president of the American Association for Tennessee:

AN ACT to require corporations to file certain information with the Secretary of State, and to provide for the payment of an annual fee therewith to the Secretary of State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That each and every corporation heretofore or hereafter chartered by the State of Tennessee or organized under the laws, and each and every foreign corporation qualified to do and transact its business in the State of Tennessee in compliance with its laws requiring foreign corporations to file its charter with the Secretary of State shall, on or before the first day of July in each and every year, commencing with the year 1907, prepare and file in the office of the Secretary of State a written statement signed by its President or Vice-President and attested by its Secretary and sworn to by either its Secretary or President, which shall contain the following information—to-wit: The name and style of the corporation and its principal office or place of business in the State of Tennessee, if it be a Tennessee corporation; and if it be a foreign corporation, its principal office and place of business in the state of its creation and also in the State of Tennessee; the amount of its capital stock authorized by its charter and the amount of capital stock issued and outstanding; the names of its principal officers—viz., its President, Vice-President or Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, and a complete list of its Board of Directors; the nature and character of the business in which it is engaged. That every such corporation shall, at the time of filing said statement with the Secretary of State, pay to the said Secretary of State a sum of money as follows: Every corporation with a capital stock authorized by its charter of less than \$100,000 and more than \$50,000, \$20; every corporation with a capital stock authorized by its charter of less than \$50,000 and more than \$25,000, \$10; every corporation with a capital stock authorized by its charter of less than \$25,000, \$5; every corporation with a capital stock authorized by its charter of more than \$100,000 and not more than \$250,000, \$30; every corporation with a capital stock authorized by its charter of not less than \$250,000 and not more than \$500,000, \$50; every corporation having a capital stock authorized by its charter of not less than \$500,000 or more than \$1,000,000, \$100; and every corporation having a capital stock authorized by its charter of \$1,000,000 and over, \$150.

#### Millions of Seedlings

Black Locust, Catalpa, Elm,  
Maple, Russian Mulberry.

It will pay you to contract early.

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Beatrice, Neb.

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Immense stock warranted true Quality  
unsurpassed. A fine stock of CAMPBELL'S  
EARLY. An extra fine stock and full as-  
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GOOSEBERRIES, also BLACKBERRY ROOT  
CUTTING PLANTS. Catalogue and Price  
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## VINES



#### TREES, PLANTS, Etc.

We have a fine lot of One-Year Old and June Bud Peach Trees, One and Two-Year-Old Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, Grape Vine, Shrubbery, Roses, etc. Also all kinds of Small Fruit Plants. Strawberry Plants by the Million. Write for Catalogue.

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Hand Forged

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Nursery Pruner, 50 cts.

Pocket Pruner, 60 cts.

Pocket Budder, 35 cts.

Pocket Grafter, 40 cts.

WE SOLICIT DIRECT TRADE

No. 080½, shown in cut, price postpaid, 50c.; 1 doz. by express, \$4.00. No. 0180½ has a small blade added, price 75c.; 5 for \$3.00, postpaid.

Cut is exact size of the strongest knife made by any factory on earth; this was the special favorite of the late Charles Downing, who delighted in buying them by the box and presenting them to his friends. It is made with one blade, as shown in cut, or with a small blade added if wanted.



THIS WAS CHARLES DOWNING'S FAVORITE KNIFE

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## CASH FOR THE BRUSH PILE STOCK

**Problem of Surplus Trees and Vines May Have Been Solved—Plan by Which Stock May Be Kept Dormant for Eighteen Months, Thus Covering Four Planting Seasons—The Fourth of July Bonfire of the Nurserymen May Be Doomed—Cold Storage.**

E. H. PRATT, Fredonia, N. Y.

My remarks will be confined to the storage of grape vines and incidentally to the increasing need of better methods of cold storage for all kinds of nursery stock. The rapid increase of the cost of labor and of all articles used by nurserymen in growing, packing and marketing their products makes it more and more imperatively necessary that there should be no loss of stock after it is matured and ready for market.

It often happens that at the end of the spring sale season more or less merchantable stock remains on hand unsold. If this stock is dug it will be almost a total loss and if undug another year's growth will make most of it unmerchantable. Can it be safely dug and if unsold carried over to the succeeding fall and spring and then sold in first class merchantable condition?

To solve this problem our company made the experiment which I am about to relate. On June 7, 1901, we packed three boxes of grape vines, mostly 2 year No. 1, each box containing about 800 vines and sent them to the Buffalo Cold Storage Co. with instructions to hold through the summer, boxes No. 1 and No. 2 at a temperature of 33 or 34 degrees Fahrenheit, box No. 3 at 28 degrees Fahrenheit. The boxes were 2x2x3 feet in size, made of ordinary half-inch box lumber, lined inside with oiled paper to prevent evaporation

of moisture. Sun-dried moss was used in packing boxes No. 1 and No. 2, wet moss in No. 3 in same condition ordinarily used in packing. The vines were dug in October, 1900, stored in our storage cellars during the winter and spring of 1901 and were in a dormant condition when packed June 7, 1901.

On September 26, 1901, the boxes were ordered returned to us, having then been in cold storage three months and nineteen days. On opening, the vines were all found to be in the same dormant condition as when packed, with tops and roots in perfectly fresh, healthy condition, even to the small fibers on the roots, in every way in first class merchantable condition.

Our experiment might have successfully ended here; but we determined to carry it further. The vines were therefore again planted in our storage bins and carried over until the spring of 1902. In March and April, 1902, part of them were used in filling orders, being then apparently as fresh and healthy as any vines we ever handled. To convince ourselves beyond a doubt that the vines were actually in as good condition as they appeared, the remainder, about half the whole number, were planted the last of May in nursery rows in the usual manner of planting nursery stock. Almost every vine made a strong, healthy growth and was used in

filling orders in the fall of 1902. I could see no difference in condition of the stock kept at different temperatures; but am of the opinion that had those kept at 33 or 34 degrees been packed in as wet moss as those kept at 28 degrees the buds would have started somewhat.

The value of this experiment is simply to prove that grape vines at least, and I believe all kinds of nursery stock, can safely be kept eighteen months in dormant condition, which means four sale seasons in the nursery trade. In practice it would usually be necessary only to carry over stock left on hand in the spring to be used in filling early fall orders; and stock so held would, in my opinion, be in much better condition to transplant successfully than if dug in the unripe condition of the early fall.

A comparatively small room in the storage plant of most nurserymen, if provided with artificial refrigeration, would carry through the summer all unsold matured stock and enable one to convert into cash the following fall that which now goes to the brush heap for his Fourth of July bonfire.

Since this experiment was made we have had no occasion to avail ourselves of what it taught us, but should the need arise we should not hesitate to repeat it on a much larger scale with entire confidence of success.

### ONLY ONE THAT SHOWS PROFIT

**AMERICAN FRUITS** is the only strictly Nursery Trade Journal whose yearly balance sheet shows a profit. Yet its circulation is the largest and its advertising rates are the lowest. In three years' time it has outstripped all competitors.

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Will be in the market this season with their usual amount of Black Locust, Speciosa Catalpa, Mahaleb and other Seedlings increased, also other Stocks. Prices will be right, based on market conditions.

*Our Stock will be Graded High and Guaranteed to give Satisfaction.*

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From England, Holland, France, Germany,  
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In ORNAMENTALS, FOREST and AVENUE TREES, EVERGREENS, CONIFERS, SHRUBS, FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS, ROSES, MANETTI and MULTIFLORA STOCKS, Hardy RHODODENDRONS, PERENNIALS, Hardy BULBS, like HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, etc., also SEEDS of Fruit and Forest Trees.

Flower and Garden Seeds and anything pertaining to the Horticultural line.

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*Our Line of Nursery Stock is both  
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Send for our 200 page Catalogue and note the thousands of varieties listed. Surely we can supply your wants either in



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**We can please you in Quality and Price.**



Sun Dial in Garden of Flowers

*Fair, Square Treatment the Watchword*

Remember the BABY RAMBLER (we control exclusively the original stock).

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## BROWN BROS. COMPANY

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

## STANDARD GRADES

Plans Suggested By Member of Western Association of Nurserymen and Adopted by that Organization—Important Point in Grading Is Where to Place the Caliper—Two Inches Above the Crown or Bud—How All May Get Together.

E. F. BERNARDIN, Parsons, Kans.

The question, "Shall this association attempt to establish standard sizes or grades for fruit trees?" should have but one answer, that of "Yes," but can we or will we get together on an equitable basis and make an attempt to do this, which all must acknowledge would be of inestimable value to all of us, is another proposition. A start in this direction was made last December by the Western Association of Nurserymen at their meeting held in Kansas City, where the following grades were established by them, viz.:

All trees shall be of fair shape, branched, well rooted; caliper to govern and measurements taken two inches from the crown or bud, of the following grades:

## APPLE.

$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1	inch, 5	ft. and up.
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	inch, 4	ft. and up.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	inch, 3	ft. and up.
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	inch, 3	to 4 ft., whips included.

## CHERRY.

1	to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	inch, 5	to 7 ft.
$\frac{3}{4}$	to 1	inch, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	ft. and up.
$\frac{5}{8}$	to $\frac{3}{4}$	inch, 4	ft. and up.
$\frac{1}{2}$	to $\frac{5}{8}$	inch, 3	ft. and up.
$\frac{3}{8}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$	inch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	ft. and up.

## PLUM.

1	to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	inch, 5	to 7 ft.
$\frac{3}{4}$	to 1	inch, 5	ft. and up.
$\frac{5}{8}$	to $\frac{3}{4}$	inch, 4	ft. and up.
$\frac{1}{2}$	to $\frac{5}{8}$	inch, 3	ft. and up.
$\frac{3}{8}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$	inch, 3	ft. and up.

## PEACH.

$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1	inch, 5	to 7 ft.
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	inch, 5	ft. and up.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	inch, 4	ft. and up.
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	inch, 3	ft. and up.
Under $\frac{3}{8}$	inch, 2	ft. and up.

## STANDARD PEAR.

1	to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	inch, 5	to 7 ft.
$\frac{3}{4}$	to 1	inch, 5	ft. and up.
$\frac{5}{8}$	to $\frac{3}{4}$	inch, 4	ft. and up.
$\frac{1}{2}$	to $\frac{5}{8}$	inch, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	ft. and up.
$\frac{3}{8}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$	inch, 3	ft. and up.

## DWARF PEAR.

$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1	inch, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	ft. and up.
$\frac{5}{8}$ to 1	inch, 3	ft. and up.
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	inch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	ft. and up.
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	inch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	ft. and up.

Some exceptions to the above may be made on such varieties as are known to the trade to be light growers.

The committee submitting this report was further instructed to represent the Western Association at this national meeting and if the question was brought up to work for the grades as here named. Now these grades were not accepted without some argument and discussion. The sixteenth grader was in evidence. Those growing trees on the upland wanted less height specified than those growing on the lower or heavier lands and so on, but the large majority of those present representing twenty-eight of the largest and best growers and retailers of the west, thought it as good and equitable to all as could be established.

The grades as named on apple and standard pear, both as to caliper and height, seem to meet the grades as quoted by all prominent growers and have practically been a standard for all of us for years.

The cherry, dwarf pear and plum as to caliper is generally accepted by all, but

many differ in regard to height as the trees may grow in their localities, and many quote the one year plum 1-16 lower in each grade than they do the two year.

The grades named on peach are in keeping with the other trees, but here seems to be the hardest problem we have to agree upon. The North and East want 9-16 for the first grade tree with no height, while the Southern fellows want to grade all trees to the 1-16 and incidentally work in a few June buds, while the West has voiced her sentiments in the grades before mentioned.

## WHERE TO PLACE THE CALIPER

The one all-important part of all this grading lies in where to place the caliper, that all may grade alike, and this is one thing that can be settled by this association even if they go no farther and will be one good step in the right direction and result in a benefit to us all and forever settle all controversy as to where a tree should be calipered. You will note that the Western Association has agreed to caliper two inches above the crown or bud, which I dare say no one can object to.

Now with the trade in general so near in harmony with the grades as mentioned here, can we not each give and take a little and all get together on a common basis and forever stop all argument as to what constitutes a first grade tree in the fruit line.

What we may lose on one kind of trees we can easily gain on some other, and would not the fact that we all had a universal basis to work on in our grading in the long run more than compensate us for what each individual might lose.

Continued on page 85



# "TARGET BRAND" SCALE DESTROYER

## THE PEER OF OIL SPRAYS

Target Brand Scale Destroyer is a soluble mineral oil, not a drop of crude in it. When diluted it has a most agreeable odor and the appearance of milk. It will cover one-third more space than an equal amount of lime, sulphur and salt. It has no caustic action, and hence cannot injure hands, body, clothing or spraying apparatus.

**SPRAY NOW.** Do not wait till Spring. Advantages of winter spraying are numerous. Target Brand Scale Destroyer has proved itself to be more economical and effective than any other soluble oil spray on the market. To be sure about this, write to-day to the West Virginia Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va., and ask for Bulletin No. 107, and note.



**BORDEAUX MIXTURE.** Target Brand Bordeaux is the only good, perfect and sure Bordeaux made, either manufactured or at home. The reason for this is given in our catalogue.

### ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Target Brand is the safest, most valuable and most effective mineral insecticide yet discovered. Every year the Codling Moth damages the fruit crop of the United States to the extent of thirty to forty millions of dollars. **TARGET BRAND ARSENATE OF LEAD WILL STOP IT.**



## American Horticultural Distributing Company

MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Write for complete catalogue, also copy of experiment station bulletin.





**We Make a Specialty of Growing**

# **APPLE SEEDLINGS**

**W**e appreciate orders from parties that are particular as to the grade they get. If you have been perfectly satisfied with the grades and the prices you have been paying, we cannot hope to change your place of buying

**BUT REMEMBER  
WE ARE WHOLESALE GROWERS OF**

**Apple Seedlings**

**Japan Pear Seedlings**

**Kieffer Pear Seedlings**

and will book orders now at close prices.

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**F. W. Watson & Co.**

**TOPEKA, KANSAS**

## APPLE GROWERS' CONGRESS

Preparations for the fifth annual meeting of the American apple growers' congress which will be held in St. Louis August 13 and 14, were tentatively arranged at a meeting of the executive committee at the Planters' hotel on June 8th. The place at which the congress will be held was not settled upon, the matter being left to a committee composed of W. R. Wilkinson of St. Louis and Secretary T. C. Wilson of Hannibal, Mo.

## AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

President Ward of the American Peony Society addressed the convention on the work of the society. He spoke of the importance of arranging a nomenclature for the Peony and said that Prof. Craig of Ithaca is supervising a test planting of 3,000 varieties. Mr. Ward has a list of 400 varieties which could well be cut down to 80, he said. The American Peony Society met this year at Ithaca, on June 27th and 28th to inspect the test patch. As the Peony is a nursery product the nurserymen were invited to this meeting.

Be it resolved, That we, the American nurserymen, in convention assembled, do express our sincere sympathy with the families of Arthur Bryant and L. J. Bragg, both of whom have been active and efficient members of this organization for many years.

We would also extend our sympathy to our friend and co-worker, J. Horace McFarland, in his affliction and most heartily wish his speedy recovery.

We feel that this association owe the outgoing officers and committees of the American Association of Nurserymen a vote of thanks for their pains-taking efforts to make the meeting at Detroit a success, and we would also extend our thanks to Mr. Charles Ilgenfritz, the Parke-Davis Co., and Park Commissioner P. Breitmeyer for the efforts they have made to make our stay here a pleasant one.

E. M. SHERMAN,  
E. W. KIRKPATRICK,  
WM. H. MOON,  
Committee on Resolutions.

## PEACH CROP 3,500 CARS SHORT

The peach crop in Georgia this season will be 3,500 cars short, according to the statement of a well known railroad official who yearly makes a study of the output. On account of the cold weather in April, there seems to be little chance for a crop of even 20 per cent. of the usual output. Up to that time the crop had been estimated at 5,000 cars, but now it is believed that the crop will not be in excess of 1,500.

## THERE IS MILLIONS IN IT

In his address on "Nurseries of the United States" Prof. John Craig cited statistics which have been used before to show the large extent of the nursery business in America. He said that the annual output of the nurseries of the country is in value \$28,785,000. In New York State, for instance, 9,341 acres are devoted to nurseries. In the nurseries of that state are 9,712,997 apple trees, 5,368,000 pear trees; 4,863,000 peach trees; 24,567,000 grape vines.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., announce the introduction of a new rose, the Etoile de France. It is of rich velvety carmine.

Quite a party of nurserymen from the middle western states left Detroit for the east on the Buffalo boat at 5:30 June 14th. Among the number were F. H. Stannard and daughter, C. G. Ferguson, wife and son, A. M. Ferguson, Walter Truitt and R. J. Coe. A large party from Dansville and Rochester were also on board, a swere Charles M. and Reese C. Peters of Maryland and D. H. Henry of Geneva, N. Y.

## PLEASED WITH RESULTS

J. K. Henby & Son, Greenfield, Ind., June 19, 1907—"We are very well pleased with our results from advertising in AMERICAN FRUITS the last year, and wish you a successful year. Please book us for one-half column space beginning July issue.

[Continued from page 84]  
STANDARD GRADES

To know that when we bought number one trees of any kind, from any nursery, no matter where located, just what we were going to get, would be a pleasure and satisfaction, many of us have not known for years. To buy trees by height without caliper or by caliper without height is not satisfactory by any means as many of us know from previous experiences.

Let the few who want to grade by sixteenths or those who want to grade by height without caliper or by caliper without height meet the majority at least one-half way and let us all join together for one common purpose and establish a universal system of grading and then live up to it. And now in order to get the expression of the nurserymen present and to get this question started before this association, Mr. President, I now move you that this association adopt the grade list as previously read.

Motion made by Mr. Bernardin at close of his paper was seconded.

Mr. Heikes—I believe the chairman of that committee has not been able to do anything, and the committee has not been called together for the work; nothing has been done whatever.

The President—I would be glad to hear your views with reference to this question of grading.

Mr. Heikes—I would suggest that we put that in the hands of the committee on grades. I will make that as a substitute to the motion, to report next year. (Seconded).

Motion was put to vote and carried.

## Nebraska Grown

American Plum

European Plum

Apple, Pear, Peach, and  
Cherry Trees

Large Stock of Shade and Ornamental Trees,  
Snowball, Syringa, Spirea, Deutzia, etc.

Forest Tree Seedlings well graded and prices  
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Send List of Wants to

**YOUNGERS & CO.**  
Geneva, Neb.

## Apple Trees at Rock Bottom Price

In Car Lots or less, leading sorts, Ben Golden, Union, B. B. Davis, Champion, Apple of Commerce, Jonathan, Gano, Ingram, King David, G. Golde, Y. Transparent, Duchess, Benonia, Strawberry, Early Trenton, M. Blush, etc. Also Pear and Peach, write for list and special reduced prices. Will exchange Apple for Apple Seedlings  
Schulze Bros. Nursery Co., Brussels, Ill.

## Be Pleased; Try O. K. Trees

140,000 Apple 2 year, Buds and Grafts.  
200,000 Peach. 60,000 Plum on Plum.  
30,000 Cherry. 1,000,000 Strawberry.  
We grow a general line of Nursery stock.  
Our stock promises to be best ever grown.

O. K. Nurseries, Wynnewood, I. T.

## W. T. Hood &amp; Co.

Old Dominion Nurseries

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Offer for early Spring shipment

Elberta Peach, budded on Natural  
Peach seedlings.

Carload Lots a Specialty

Standard Pears, nice assortment—  
Keiffer a specialty—Natural Peach  
Pits Crop 1906.

Write for Prices

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Offer a general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobalan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Grading and packing the very best. Send for quotations before placing your orders. Catalogue free.

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GRAPES, CURRANTS, RHUBARB,  
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for the coming fall and  
spring delivery. Please  
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**C. R. BURR & CO.**

*Nurseries*

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## Bridgeport Nurseries

The largest and most complete in the State and one  
of the largest and best equipped in the country.

Plums, (large stock, all grades) European, Japan,  
Americana.

Cherries, Pears, Standard and Dwarf, (all grades).

Apple, Peach, Quince, Grape, Currants, Small Fruits,  
Shade Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses,  
etc. Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Imported Cherry,  
Pear, Plum Seedlings.

*Grafts put up to order only—  
No Job Lots to Offer.*

Our Spades the Best and Cheapest in the Market.

TRADE LIST READY FEBRUARY 1st.

Our cellars are Well Filled and Shipments can be made any  
day. Order early and have goods set aside for you.

WANT LISTS PRICED PROMPTLY.

**ALBERTSON & HOBBS**

Bridgeport, Indiana

ESTABLISHED 1870

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E. P. BERNARDIN, Prop.

**PARSONS, KANSAS**

*Specialties for Fall 1907*

Early Harvest B. B. root cutting plants by the 100,000.

Apple 2 year, fine as ever grew, by the car load.

Baled Waste Excelsior. Can ship to western nurserymen  
on cheap freight rate.

General line of Stock at the lowest prices.

SEND IN WANT LIST FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON ALL LINES

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Peach Trees of all the Leading Varieties  
in the Larger Grades

*Send in your List of Wants for Special Prices*

## TREES

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses,  
Shrubs, Etc.

Wholesale and retail.

Long list of varieties suitable to all sections.

Full line for Spring, 1907

Dealers trade a specialty.

Peach Seed, California Privet.

Send Us Your List of Wants for Prices.

**Franklin Davis Nursery Co.**

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE

## L. Green & Son Co.

Perry, Lake Co., Ohio

**Offer for Fall 1907 and Spring 1908**

One of the most complete assortments in the country. Heavy  
on Standard and Dwarf Pear, European, Japan and Native  
Plum, Peach, Ornamental Trees, fine lot of Poplar including  
1 year Whips, lots of Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Evergreens,  
Herbaceous and Perennial Plants.

Also nice lot 1 year Grapes that promise to be good stuff.

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Alexander .....	500	Lankfred Seedling .....	300	Sweet Bough .....	1000
Bismarck .....	1000	Limber Twig .....	200	Salome .....	500
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Cart House .....	200	King .....	300	Scott's Winter .....	300
Coopers Market .....	200	Kennards Choice .....	200	Sutton Beauty .....	300
Coffelt Beauty .....	100	Martha .....	500	Smith Cider .....	500
Dominie .....	1000	M. O. Pippin .....	500	Transcendent .....	3000
Dutchess .....	1000	McIntosh Red .....	2000	Tallman Sweet .....	500
Early Harvest .....	500	Nero .....	2000	Wagoner .....	500
Early Colton .....	200	Newtown .....	200	Walbridge .....	100
Fourth of July .....	2000	Northern Spy .....	300	Wolf River .....	1000
Fall Pippin .....	200	Pewake .....	500	Williams Early Red .....	2000
Fameuse .....	2000	Paradise W. Sweet .....	1500	Whitney .....	200
Fallawater .....	500	Porter .....	200	Wealthy .....	1000
Golden Beauty .....	1000	Rawles Jennett .....	1500	Yellow Belle .....	500
Gravenstine .....	500	Rolfe .....	500	Yellow Transparent .....	1000
Hubbard's Nonesuch .....	1000	Roman Stem .....	1000	Early Ripe .....	500
Hyslop Crab .....	1000	Red Astrachan .....	2000	Early Strawberry .....	500
Jonathan .....	1000	Ribston Pippin .....	200		

### Pears

#### Two Year Buds

Bartletts— $\frac{3}{4}$ .....	5000
Bartletts— $\frac{5}{8}$ .....	5000
Kieffers— $\frac{3}{4}$ .....	5000
Kieffers— $\frac{5}{8}$ .....	5000

Garber, Leconte, Clapps, Flemish and others.

### Cherries

Early Richmond— $\frac{3}{4}$ .....	5000
Montmorency— $\frac{3}{4}$ .....	5000

### Peaches

Elberta—9-16 .....	5000
Crawford Late—9-16 .....	10000

And a general list of other varieties.

### Shade Trees

Silver Maples—1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ....	5000
Carolina Poplars—1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ....	5000
Norway Spruce—2 to 3 ft. ....	1000
Privet—3 year, 3 to 4 ft. ....	10000
Privet—2 year, 2 to 3 ft. ....	10000

You are cordially invited to visit our Nurseries when you attend the Jamestown Exposition—we are only 160 miles from Jamestown via N. Y. P. & N. R. R.

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